REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,641.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1873. Subscription in Advance. {For a Year......Rs. 42 / For Six Months..Rs. 24} Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	...	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	... ,,	24
Three Months ,,	... ,,	14
One Month ,,	... ,,	5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do	,, 2	8
Third do	,, 2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0	2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

on the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship BAGDAD, 1,271 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. Bellwood, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 7th August 1873, at 4 P.M.

August 1873.		August 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	7	Leave Pondicherry	21
,, Carwar	9	,, Madras	23
,, Cochin for Narrakal	13	,, Coconada	25
,, Allepy	13	,, Vizagapatam	26
,, Tuticorin	15	,, Bimlipatam	26
,, Colombo	16	,, Gopaulpore	27
,, Galle	17	,, False Point	28
,, Negapatam	20	Arrive CALCUTTA	30

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1873, to the end of August, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, the Steamers will however call at these ports, weather permitting. Passengers for the Neilgherries can be landed at Narakal, six miles north of Cochin whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

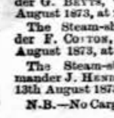
The s.s. INDIA, 1,059 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 13th Aug. 1873, at 2 P.M.

August 1873.		Sept. 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	13	Leave BUSREH	1
,, Kurrachee	17	,, Fao	1
,, Guadur	18	,, Koweit	1
,, Muscat	20	,, Bushire	3
,, Bunder Abbas	22	,, Linga	7
,, Linga	24	,, Bunder Abbas	9
,, Bahrein	26	,, Muscat	11
,, Bushire	26	,, Guadur	13
,, Fao	28	,, Kurrachee	16
,, Mahamerah	28	Arrive BOMBAY	19
Arrive BUSREH	29		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the S. W. Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, and an Extra Steamer every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The days of departure during the fair Season commencing from 22nd September will be FRIDAY and MONDAY.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander G. Betts, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 6th August 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander F. Cotton, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 9th August 1873, at 2 P.M.

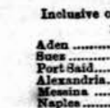
The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,059 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 13th August 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave.

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

(1st and 2nd Class: Including Wines. 3rd Class: Without Food.)

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare!

Next Steamer from Bombay :—

ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st August 1873.

INDIA, on MONDAY, 1st September 1873.

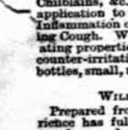
The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

VIA CAPE TO HAVRE.



THE French Ship VILLE DE BRUXELLES, 366 Tons Register, A 1, now on her way to Bombay from the Malabar Coast, will load for Havre immediately on arrival. For Freight, &c., apply to

Messrs. Ed. BAUDRY & Co.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT, or ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

Wilkinson's Broncho-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic and Liver Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparill with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

Bombay :

Wholesale and Retail Agents. Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort. Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 8th August, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. ORISSA, (1,646 Tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain W. Fentiman, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

CANAL ROUTE.—During the autumn some of the Company's largest Steamers will be despatched from Southampton to Bombay and Calcutta alternately via the Suez Canal.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st August 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 11th August, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. BOMBAY, (1,327 tons and 275 H.P.,) Captain C. F. Davies, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 8th August.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th July 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.,
40, Meadow Street.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40

A S—G L—1001-48—34 Bales Brown Paper.
2 Cases Toys.
A few Pieces of Woollen Cloth.
One Black Newfoundland Dog.
On account and risk of Nowrojee Cowasjee Arsiwalla—
Ex Aretusa.
W H—3417, 3419—2 Cases Gilt Frames.
On account of Abdoolally Nubhoobhoy—
H C—No. 80—1 Case Ruby Beads ex Stephenson.
On account of Coorjee Lukhmeedass—
C W B—No. 314-15—1 Case White Tanjib, ex Stephenson.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 5th August 1873.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

3 Cases Coloured Chintz.
4 ,, White Dosia.
4 Bales Grey Shirtings.
3 Cases Assorted Drops.
10 ,, Eau-de-Cologne.
On account and at the risk of the Underwriters—
6 Cases Soap.
4 Cases Toys.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 5th August 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, consisting of Land and a magnificent four-storied House in the Elphinstone Circle, Fort, now in the occupation of Mr. Hormusjee Bomonjee Wadia, opposite the Sassoon's Building.

Notice is hereby given, that Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on Saturday, the 16th day of August 1873, at 4 P.M., on the premises, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Hormusjee Bomonjee Wadia, the valuable landed property hereinafter mentioned, pursuant to the power of sale contained in the deed of mortgage dated the 22nd day of October 1872. All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or the commodious four-storied dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the western side of the Public Road, in the Elphinstone Circle, in the subdistrict of Fort and Colaba, in the Island of Bombay, and bounded on the north by the property of the said Hormusjee Bomonjee Wadia, on the south by the vacant ground of Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq., on the east by the Public Road, and on the west by the property of Dadabhoy Pestonjee, Esq., and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 17 and admeasuring about 2:6 39-100 square yards, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Hormusjee Bomonjee Wadia, For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 5th August 1873.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!

FOR

KEROSINE, PETROLEUM, PARAFFIN.

WRIGHT AND BUTLER,
MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS,
BIRMINGHAM.

Photographs and Books on application. Greatly improved designs. American Burners if desired. Chandeliers in great variety. Patentees of the celebrated

"ECLIPSE."—NO CHIMNEY BURNER!

All Orders must be sent through an English House, or accompanied by 60 days' draft.

LEA AND PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stoppers* and *bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ½, ¼, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE of JAMAICA GINGER and CAMOMILE WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ¼, and ⅛ Pint Bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE of QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria. An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London

BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement, frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases :—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J.T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the ONLY remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

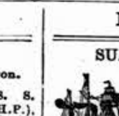
CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SURAT AND GOGO STEAM FERRY.



NOTICE.—This FERRY will be RE-OPENED on MONDAY, the 1st September 1873, and will from that date ply regularly.

Leaving SURAT—MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY.

Leaving GOGO—TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 4th August 1873.

THE BANK of BENGAL will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 8th and 9th instant, on account of the COCOANUT HOLIDAYS.

For the Bank of Bengal,
G. W. MOULTRIE, Agent.

Bombay, 2nd August 1873.

THE BROACH COTTON COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD at the Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., at 3 P.M. :—

(1) To receive the Accounts for the year.
(2) To declare a Dividend.
(3) To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation.
(4) To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 4th August 1873.

FOUR TONS STEAM CRANES FOR SALE.—TWO STEAM CRANES in good working order (the use of them no longer required) are now lying on the G. I. P. R. Company's Wharfs at Waree Bunder. Apply by letter to

BYRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
Landing Agent, G. I. P. Railway.

Bombay, 4th August 1873.

NOTICES.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA,
The best remedy for
ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,
and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and use Dinneford's Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS.
ARCHITECTURAL, SANITARY, AND ARTISTIC.

GLASGOW. 46, Washington Street. | LONDON. 81, Upper Thames Street.

New Works.—Possilpark, Glasgow.

See Fifth Edition of Catalogue, containing 3,500 new designs in

Rain Water Goods.	Verandahs.	Columns & Lamps.
Railing and Gates.	Conservatories.	School Fittings.
Tomb Railing.	Covered Ways.	Washhand Basins.
Terminals.	Balconies.	Closets and Urinals.
Cresting.	Fountains.	Baths and Troughs.

ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference to a firm in England.

SHACKLETON & CO.,
EXPORT PROVISION MERCHANTS,
45, BOTOLPH LANE,
AND
2, GROCER'S HALL COURT,
LONDON.

REAL YORK HAMS.
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.
BERKLEY, CHEDDAR, PINE, STILTON and EDAM CHEESES, &c., &c.

Orders must be accompanied by remittances or references to first rate London Houses.

NOTICE.

MORSON'S EFFECTUAL REMEDIES

Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

PEPSINE—The popular and professional medicine for indigestion is Morson's Pepsine, the active principle of the gastric juice. Sold in Powder, Lozenges, Globules; and as Wine in ½, ¼, and 1-pint Bottles.

CHLORODYNE is of such celebrity that it can scarcely be considered a speciality, its composition being known to practitioners. Many of the Chlorodynes being unequal in strength, Morson & Son have prepared this. Sold in ½ oz., 1½ oz. and 3 oz. bottles.

GELATINE—The purest preparation is Morson's.

Carefully packed and shipped. Orders made payable in England.

THOMAS MORSON & SON,
Medallists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions,
31, 33 & 124, SOUTHAMPTON ROW,
RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON.
Works—Hornsey and Homerton.

PURE CHEMICALS AND NEW MEDICINES
selected, and Shipping Orders executed with care and despatch.

F. BRABY and CO., LIMITED.
FITZROY WORKS, EUSTON ROAD, LONDON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON BUILDINGS AND ROOFS,
VERANDAHS IN EVERY DESIGN,
WROUGHT IRON TANKS IN ANY FORM AND SIZE,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, ZINC ROOFING, SHEET AND PERFORATED ZINC,
WROUGHT IRON WORK OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE TO ORDER.

Estimates submitted on application.

The Company having recently made large additions to their premises and machinery, are in a position to execute orders with great promptitude.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence : this result has been acquired by the test of 50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy. They do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.

Sold in Boxes, Tins, and Bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS,

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Tins and Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.

THOMAS KEATING,
London, Export Chemist and Druggist.

Sold Retail by TREACHER & Co., Bombay and Poona.

ENGLISH GOODS
(Via Suez Canal)
AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & COMPANY,

SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN, India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,
50 to 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
Corner of Cheapside, London,
ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.

PATTERNS FREE,

LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms.—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balances drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India, at a uniform charge of 1s. 4d. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50, 51 & 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR

can only be obtained by the use of Rowlands' Macassar Oil. It prevents the Hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald places, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable and glossy. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

Ask for Rowlands' Macassar Oil, and avoid all other cheap articles under the same or similar names as spurious imitations. Each bottle has a Glass Stopper instead of the Cork as formerly. All with the Cork are Spurious Imitations. This notice is deemed necessary, as the Proprietors have received intimation that a large quantity of Counterfeit, of the most pernicious quality, has lately been sent from France and Germany to India, South America and the Colonies under their names.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION

is obtained by the use of Rowlands' Kalydor, which allays all irritation and tenderness of the skin, removes cutaneous disfigurements, freckles and tan, and imparts a healthy and bloom ing appearance to the complexion and skin. During the heat, and dust of Summer especially, and in cases of Sunburn and STINGS of INSECTS it is of the utmost use. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Ask for "Rowlands' Kalydor," and see that their signature is in red ink on every bottle, as theirs is the only genuine.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH

are indispensable to personal attraction, and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food. Rowlands' Odonto, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Ask for "Rowlands' Odonto," and see that their name is on the Government Stamp of every box.

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE

never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in Red or Grey Hair, Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent Brown or Black, which colour remains so durable that neither washing or perspiration can remove it. Price 4s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle.

All these articles have been used and justly appreciated by all the Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, the Pope of Rome, and the aristocracy of the world, during the last seventy years, being of inestimable value to those who have once used them. They are sold by all Chemists, Perfumers and Bazaars throughout India, the Colonies and South America.

A. ROWLAND & SONS,
HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, 20, PROPRIETORS.

WANTED.

BOMBAY PILOT SERVICE.

PROBATIONERS WANTED.

WANTED, for the Bombay Pilot Service, (2) TWO PROBATIONERS. Salary Rs. 80 per Mensem. Applicants must possess Board of Trade Certificates of Competency not lower than that of First Mate.

Applications, accompanied by Testimonials, to be produced to the Undersigned.

W. L. SEARLE,
Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant.

Bombay, 30th July 1873.

NOTICES.

TOWN HALL CONCERTS.

The NEXT CONCERT will TAKE PLACE on WEDNESDAY, 6th August, commencing at 6 P.M.

Admission One Rupee. No Tickets will be issued. The proceeds will be given to the Town Band Fund.

HERBERT COPE,
Honorary Secretary, Organ Committee.

TO MESSES.—GLASS, PLATE, WINES, &c., insured against FIRE by the MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY, at 6 Annas per cent.

RICHARD MARTIN & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Messrs. JAMES BURTON and SONS, of Manchester, have appointed the Undersigned their SOLE AGENT in BOMBAY for the SALE of their MEDIO TWIST. This Notice is published in consequence of the Undersigned having been informed that misrepresentations have been made in Bombay on the subject of the abovementioned Agency, whereby Dealers and Consumers are likely to be misled.

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

Bombay, 26th July 1873.

SHAHABAD QUARRIES.

The Proprietors of the above Quarries are prepared to supply LIME STONES in Blocks or Slabs, at reduced rates and on short notice; the Stone is well ADAPTED for Paving, the ground floor of the St. Xavier's College having been recently laid with the stone, making a first-class Job and extremely durable.—Apply to

R. BROWN.

18, Marine Street, Fort.

MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE OF UNUSED MACHINERY, TOOLS, AND STORES; ALSO OFFICE FURNITURE LATELY IN USE; SECOND-HAND LEVELS AND THEODOLITES, &c., &c.

The SURPLUS MACHINERY, TOOLS, and STORES of the above Company will be SOLD by AUCTION, in MADRAS, on the Company's Premises, 26 Poonamallee Road, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st October 1873, and following days.

Among the new articles will be found Boring, Planing, and Chaff-cutting Machines, a Lathe for Metal, a Paint Grinding Mill, a 10-ton Wharf Crane, a 5-ton Derrick Crane, 40 tons of Telegraph Wire 3-16 inch in diameter, and 10 tons of do. 7-32 inch in diameter, Files, Screws, Saws, Planes, and Tools in great variety, and other articles too numerous to describe.

The Levels and Theodolites and other Instruments are by eminent makers.

The Office Furniture comprises Library and ordinary Tables, Desks, Almirahs, Book Cases, Cash Chest by Chubbs and Sons, &c., &c.

The bulk of this property will be sold without reserve, but the Machinery, the Cranes, the Telegraph Wire, and some other articles will be put up at half the English Invoice cost.

Catalogues will be issued, and the articles will be ready for inspection, on MONDAY, the 1st of September 1873.

For Catalogues or information apply to the Manager, Kurnool Deccan.

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!!
SEASON 1872-73.

THE Undersigned have always on hand the well-known and much appreciated Himalayan

DUMLOTE TEAS,

which have a richness and delicacy of flavour second to no Tea produced in India. These Teas are grown on the same range of Hills as the celebrated KOUSANIE TEAS, and manufactured by men trained under the Chinese Tea Makers on the Kousanie Plantation :—

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
SOUCHONG, in 1 lb. Packets	Per lb.	1 12	2 0
PEKOE SOUCHONG, in 1 and 2 lbs. Packets and in 5 lbs. Boxes	,,	2 0	2 4
PEKOE MIXTURE, in 1 and 2 lbs. Packets and in 5 lbs. Boxes	,,	2 0	2 4
PEKOE, in 1 lb. Packets	,,	2 2	2 6
ORANGE PEKOE, in 1 lb. Packets	,,	2 4	2 8

Purchasers of 25 lbs. and upwards are allowed 10 per cent. discount.

Liberal discount is allowed for Wholesale Purchases.

D. P. BATHA & Co., Sole Agents.

No. 40, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

ARRIVED

BY THE LAST MAIL

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF

CARRIAGE CLOCKS,

WITH ALARM, DAYS, AND DATES,

STRIKING AND REPEATING THE HOURS AND HALF HOURS,

FOR RUPEES 195.

NOW READY,

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR AUGUST 1873.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The monsoon alterations in the G. I. P., B. B. & C. I., East Indian Madras and Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Railway Co.s' passenger time tables will be seen in the Guide.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

Contents.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak,
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
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Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies :—
P. & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
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Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
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Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

Agents :—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Alexandria	D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore	"Spectator" Office.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Egutpoora	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee	"Sindian" Press.
London	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran	Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund	"Observer" Office.
Poona	Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel.
Umballa	Railway Refreshment Rooms.

NOTICES.

NOW READY—PRICE Re. 1,

"THE MYSTERY OF INIQUITY,"
By Major W. A. Baker, R.E.

Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Press, or any Book-seller.

Also, "THE PROPHECY OF ENOCH," "THE TRINITY OF WORLDS," and "THE PERFECT MAN," at Eight Annas each.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY,
AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

BOURNE and SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW,
(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)

STUDIO for PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

BOURNE and SHEPHERD'S well known Photographs of Cashmere, the N. W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the Grand Snow Scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, and Ceylon, always on view, and, being all kept arranged in books, may easily be inspected.

Bourne and Shepherd also beg to intimate that a series of Views of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran have lately been added to their Collection.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil, Water Colour, or Crayons. Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

ANTIPELLICULAIRE versus SCURF and IRRITATION of the HEAD.—Of all the reasons which cause falling off of the hair, greyness, baldness, &c., none are so prolific as Scurf. MAZET and Co.'s ANTIPELLICULAIRE is the only cure certain in its results—an indispensable gem, which, from its fresh and delicate perfume, no toilette-table should be without. On this account it will supersede all pomades is invaluable to young and old, a luxury after the bath, a boon in the nursery, antiscorbutic and eradicates pimples. With, regard to hair it is the discovery of the day.

Sold in elegant Toilet Jars, 3s. each.

MAZET and Co., 109, Bishopsgate-street within London.

THE FOLLOWING
IS AN
EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts :—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent Medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

To the Proprietors of L.S.
RTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London."

PETRIFYING SILICATE PAINTS,
FOR HOUSE, SHIP, AND GENERAL USE.
Manufactured by the
SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, LIVERPOOL.

In all Colours, have no chemical action on Iron or other Metals, will stand any degree of heat without blistering, 1 cwt. is equal in bulk and will do the work of 2 cwt. lead Paints. See Article in "Engineering," 26th January 1872.

DAMP WALLS, CHURCHES, &c.,

Cured by the Petrifying liquid, at a cost of 2d. to 3d. per square yard. See Article in "Builder," 9th March, 1872. For Particulars and Testimonials, apply to the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Liverpool.

BENTON AND JOHNSON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GOLD AND SILVER THREADS
Of every description, for the
INDIA AND CHINA MARKETS,

Imitation Gold and Silver Threads, Braids, Lametta Tassels, Laces, &c., &c., &c. Also all kinds of

MILITARY AND NAVAL ACCOUTREMENTS.

2 inch	Rich Gold Lace	15s. 0d.	per yard.
1½ inch	,, ,,	12s. 0d.	,,
1¼ inch	,, ,,	10s. 0d.	,,
1⅛ inch	,, ,,	8s. 6d.	,,
1 inch	,, ,,	7s. 0d.	,,
¾ inch	,, ,,	6s. 0d.	,,
½ inch	,, ,,	4s. 6d.	,,

Cheaper qualities made from 3s. to 9s. per yard. Gold Bullions for embroidering, 8s. per oz. Gold Lametta, according to length, from 7s. 3d. to 8s. 6d. per oz. Gold Tracing Braids, 10d., 11d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 9d., and 2s. 3d. per yard.

63, KING'S CROSS ROAD, LONDON.

5-oz. Tea Lead, £27 10s. Per Ton.

FRENCH MEDICINES,
PREPARED BY
GRIMAULT & CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

OF all the MEDICINES offered to the PUBLIC for many years past, none have met with such favourable reception, or been so generally approved by the Medical Profession, as those prepared by Messrs. Grimault and Co.

The model laboratories of this firm, situated at Neuilly-sur-Seine, and managed by Dr. Leconte, Professor in the Faculty of Medicine, ex-Pharmacist of the Hospitals of Paris, and formerly Assistant to Dr. Claude Bernard, Professor of Physiology at the College of France, offer guarantees to be found in no other establishment.

Among these preparations we may especially mention —

LERAS'
LIQUID-PHOSPHATE-OF-IRON.

It contains the constitutive elements of the bones and of the blood, and is the most rational of all chalybeates. It may be prescribed for the most delicate young females whose development has been retarded; for women suffering from stomach complaints, anœmia; for pale and sickly children deprived of appetite; and as its principal action is to restore to impoverished blood the iron in which it is deficient, and to the bones the phosphate that forms their base, it is recommended for debilitated persons whether their debility proceeds from disease or from any other cause. Its use is always attended with surprising results.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
SYRUP-OF-HYPOPHOSPHATE-OF-LIME.

An excellent remedy for all affections of the chest; it relieves coughs, effectually prevents nocturnal perspiration, and restores the patient's strength. This syrup is the only one which, ever since 1857, has invariably been attended with satisfactory results—a fact due to the purity of the hypophosphite employed. Be sure to observe that it bears the signature Grimault and Co.

The effect of the Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime is increased by the Pectoral Lozenges of Lactucarium and Cherry Laurel, prepared by Grimault & Co.

This delicious Comfit, containing the most soothing substances of all the Materia Medica is employed with success against Cough, Influenza, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, &c.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
IODIZED-SYRUP-OF-HORSE-RADISH.

Considered the best substitute for Cod-liver Oil. It has been ascertained by experiments made in the principal Hospitals of Paris that this syrup has always produced results superior to those obtained from the above-mentioned Oil, which patients find so disagreeable to take.

Not a single instance can be adduced in which pale, lymphatic children, subject to swelling of the glands, to eruption of the skin, of the head or the face, or other inconveniences of a weak constitution, who have taken this syrup without deriving signal benefit from its use.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
PEPSINE,
DIGESTIVE-POWDERS,-ELIXIR-AND-WINE.

Pepsine is one of the most recent scientific discoveries in therapeutics. Acting chiefly on the organs of digestion, it possesses the property of effecting digestion by its innate virtues. It removes all the inconveniences of difficult digestion and even prevents the nausea to which pregnant women are liable.

The researches on pepsine made at the College of France by Dr. Leconte, in conjunction with Professor Claude Bernard, must secure the preference for our preparations of pepsine.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
MATICO,
CAPSULES-AND-LIQUID.

Composed of the essence extracted from the plant so called, they have been constantly employed with the most brilliant success in a certain class of contagious diseases.

They combine extraordinary efficacy with the advantage of never causing nausea, eructations, or pains in the stomach, as do the gelatinous capsules which contain Balsam of Copahu in a liquid state; or the strictures that result from the use of injections having a metallic basis.

ASTHMA. ASTHMA.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
INDIAN-CIGARETTES-OF-CANNABIS-INDICA.

All the means hitherto employed to relieve Asthma have been only palliatives in varied forms, based on belladonna, stramonium, nicotiana, or opium. Recent experiments made in the Paris Hospitals have proved that our Cigarettes made of the extract of Indian Hemp possess remarkable virtues against this complaint, as well as against nervous coughs, chronic laryngitis, hoarseness, loss of voice, facial neuralgia, and insomnia.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
GUARANA.

A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantly the most violent sick headache. It is the most valuable remedy against diarrhœa, dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of the stomach or bowels. This powder is indispensable for all families, and far more efficacious than opium or sub-nitrate of bismuth.

This powder has been most favourably noticed by Samuel Wilks, M.D., F.R.C.P., Physician to Guy's Hospital, in a recent article in the British Medical Journal.

Agents :

BATHGATE & Co	Calcutta.
BARRIE & Co	Madras.
TREACHER & Co	Bombay.

NOTICES.

ESTABLISHED IN 1820.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD & CO.,
CABINETMAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS,
BILLIARD AND BAGATELLE TABLE MANUFACTURERS,
CARVERS, GILDERS, AND DECORATORS,

Appointment to the Right Hon'ble Thomas Baring, BARON NORTHBROOK, Viceroy and Governor General of India, and to His Royal Highness the DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G., K.T., G.C.S.I.,

Contractors to Her Majesty's Indian Government; the East India and E. B. Railways; H. M.'s Indian Ordnance, Public Works, Commissariat, and Marine Departments; the Peninsular and Oriental, and other Public Companies;

IMPORTERS, APPRAISERS, HOUSE AND LAND AGENTS, GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS,

Ecclesiastical Furniture Suppliers.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR SEDLEY'S PATENT BRIDGES.

47, 56, 60, 61, & 62, Bentinck Street, Calcutta.

52, Old Broad Street, London.

97, Rue de Richelieu, Passage Princes (Ancien Passage Mires), Paris.

THE business of C. LAZARUS & Co, having of late years experienced an extraordinary development, orders for their manufactures, instead of their being confined to Bengal and the Upper Provinces, being received from all parts of India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, and the Straits Settlements, C. Lazarus & Co. have determined upon taking steps for enabling the Bombay Public to share the undoubted advantages which their Firm is enabled to offer. C. L. & Co. have been induced to do this from having recently received several large orders for Furniture, Billiard Tables, &c., from Bombay and its neighbourhood, and have every reason to believe that their immense stock and large manufacturing resources have forcibly brought into view the advantages of dealing with their Firm, since in the instances just mentioned the most unqualified satisfaction was rendered.

C. L. & Co. would state that the Senior Member of their Firm, Mr. C. Lazarus, has just paid a visit to Bombay, in view to superintending a large order for furnishing, and that that Gentleman inclines to the opinion that while the present class of Furniture to be seen in the superior households of Bombay, and which is principally imported from Europe, may be found serviceable, there are yet many reasons to be urged against the latter as compared with a first-class article manufactured in the country with all the advantages that accrue from European skill and supervision. It would be out of place here to dilate upon the defects which too commonly are apparent in Furniture imported from Europe, but it may be observed that such articles are always slender in proportions, and while put together, with very few exceptions, in an unsubstantial manner, the wood, materials, &c., that enter into the articles are not calculated to resist the various effects of climate or extremes of heat and moisture. For an illustration of this point C. L. & Co. would refer to their recently issued Illustrated Catalogue. In this volume will be found a set of original designs, on which, while the best models of European modern style have been had recourse to, various important details of construction and of elaboration, suggested both by long experience and a study of the subject, are conspicuous as specialties essential for India.

C. LAZARUS & Co., while thanking their numerous Constituents for the solid support extended to their Firm since 1820, attribute their success to the following maxims, which continue to guide their business transactions, viz. :—

Good Work with unadulterated Materials.
Skilful and trustworthy Workmen.
Uniform Scale of Charges.
Strict and competent Supervision.

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

There are a few special features in connection with this expensively executed Catalogue, to which C. L. & Co. would ask their Constituents' attention :—

1.—The *newest* and *most elegant* designs only find a place in the volume. Many of these designs, it should be mentioned, represent an original result; that is to say, they have been elaborated with special reference to the household requirements of this country. In working to this end, reference has been had to the latest models of the first cabinet-manufactures of Europe. All that was recherche in style, or chaste in pattern, has been taken advantage of in the production of C. L. & Co.'s special designs for India, these desiderata, however, being combined with others which C. L. & Co.'s long experience has shown to be of the utmost importance. These it is scarcely necessary to detail, yet it may be observed as a general principle in modifying Home designs to suit Indian requirements, that substantiality should never be sacrificed to a too slender elegance, and this principle has been steadily kept in view. Indeed, in the manufacture of Cabinet Ware in India, this is a prime consideration, as climatic effects, not to speak of other agencies, have a most marked action in deteriorating such articles. It remains only to add, therefore, that, while all that is chaste, tasteful, and elegant has been freely appropriated from the sources indicated in the production of C. L. & Co.'s designs, regard has been had, at the same time, to the requirements of strength and substantiality; a judicious blending of both, in fact, has been aimed at, and, as C. L. & Co. humbly believe, has been most successfully accomplished.

2.—C L & Co. have had each article of their stock photographed. The diagrams have been engraved at considerable expense in England from these photographs, and represent, therefore, each article with artistic fidelity.

PRICES.

C. L. & Co. are alive to the necessity that ... times for reasonable prices. The supplying, however, of a *bona fide* reliable article is the first consideration with a respectable and old established Firm. Regard being had to this, and also to the fact that C.L. & Co. warrant every article that issues from their Manufactory, they can confidently state that their charges represent only a slender margin of profit over and above actual cost of production.

BILLIARD TABLES.

C. LAZARUS & Co., as Manufacturers, would invite particular attention to their large stocks of full-sized Billiard Tables. One of the chief desiderata in a Billiard Table is to secure such an arrangement as will admit of a Ball being struck so as to attain the highest speed without its jumping. This, it need scarcely be said, depends entirely upon the arrangement of the cushions. C. L. & Co., mentioning this fact, would state that the subject has largely occupied their attention, and after repeated experiments and close consideration, they have discovered a principle in the manufacture of cushions which answers admirably the end desired. Since the manufacture of their cushions on this new principle, C. L. & Co. have received testimonials from some of the first clubs in India speaking to the merits of the same. To secure *truth* with *speed*, that is to say, the maximum of speed compatible with preventing the Ball jumping, is the object which C. L. & Co. have had in view, and which at length they have successfully attained. At the same time, the cushions, it should be stated, are quite as durable or even more durable under the new principle of making up than under the old. With a view to the maintenance of the high character of their workmanship, C. L. & Co. have secured, for this branch of their business especially, the services of a gentleman who for many years was foreman to the eminent makers, Messrs. Burroughes and Watts, whose experience is a guarantee of the highest possible excellence in the manufacture of Billiard Tables and of everything connected with that department of their business.

IMPORTANT TO MESSES AND BILLIARD CLUBS

Throughout India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, and the Straits.

Consequent on the numerous applications that C. Lazarus & Co. have lately had from parties residing at a distance from Calcutta, to have their Billiard Tables re-cushioned on C. L. & Co.'s new principle, and as sending the cushions to Calcutta for that purpose is attended with great delay, thereby occasioning much inconvenience, C. L. & Co. have been induced to keep a stock of Cushions on their new principle always on hand, which can be fitted to any Table, the accurate length and width of the Slate Bed only being required.

Up-Country Messes and Clubs can, by thus securing a spare set of Cushions, ensure the constant use of the Table—a desideratum, C. L. and Co. are satisfied they will not be slow to appreciate, as the inconvenience hitherto felt by the Table being unavailable for play during such time as the old Cushions are under repair, has been admittedly very great.

THE ALEXANDRA BILLIARD TABLE

C. LAZARUS & Co. beg to state that, with a view to procure for India one of the latest Home Novelties, they have made up, on their own premises, a number of the new "Alexandra" Billiard Tables, so commonly patronised in Fashionable Circles at this time in England.

It is now shown that ladies may, with perfect propriety, take part in a game where their naturally quick perception and power of skilful manipulation contributes, not only to the pleasure of this noble game, but enables them to compete for its honours with the more practised hands of the ruder sex.

The "Alexandra" Table, or which has now received the distinguishing epithet of the "Ladies' Table," and most in favour with the fair sex, is in every respect adapted to develop the fullest resources of the Game. The size of the Tables is six feet by three, the height being so regulated, and the Cues and other requisites so specially arranged, as to admit of easy and graceful manipulation by a lady. Whilst the exclusiveness that has hitherto attended the play of Billiards on the full-sized Table is obviated, the interest and excitement of the game are in no way diminished by the introduction of the new Board, as the latter is susceptible of all the fertile resources of art to which the skilful player resorts. From these considerations the "Alexandra" Table has secured, since its introduction into this country, a large measure of favour with the Ladies of India, and has already become as permanent a favourite within their domestic circles as in the first families of the British Aristocracy

B. B. B.

In accordance with their established practice of introducing Novelties to the Indian Public, C. LAZARUS & Co. have pleasure in announcing that they have made arrangements to supply the latest novelty in social and family amusement, by importing the popular B. B. B. Tables. The peculiarity of these is, that on the one table the three favourite games of Billiard, Battue, and Bagatelle may be played, thus affording a pleasing variety of amusements concentrated on a single board, at little more than the cost of one. Anticipating that the demand for these tables will be large, C. L. and Co. are prepared to supply them on very favourable terms, it being a principle of their business to furnish the best and most approved articles of every kind, at the lowest rates consistent with excellence of quality and a fair trading profit.

BILLIARD & POOL BALLS,

Billiard Cloths, Cues, Billiards and Pool Marking Boards, Tips, Chalks, and

EVERY REQUISITE FOR THE BILLIARD TABLE.

Billiard Cushions Renovated.

Billiard Tables repaired and re-cushioned on their new principle, thereby making an old Table as good as new.

IMPORTANT TO BILLIARD PLAYERS,
THE PATENT CUE TIP FASTENER,
WITH FILE IMPROVEMENT.

The "Cue Tip Fastener" is for the purpose of giving a pressure to the Tip when being fastened on to the end of a Cue; and also serves the purposes of filing level the top of the Cue, which it insures being done correctly.

The "Cue Tip Fastener" with File improvement, is in the shape of a cone, with slots cut in the side, a loose ring, and a File, which can be slipped in and out of the Fastener.

For Direction for using the above, with full instructions for Tipping a Cue, see inside of lid of box supplied with the Fastener.

Price, complete in Box, with File and Sand-paper, Rs. 6 each.
Ditto, without Box or File improvement, Rs. 4-8 each.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,

Billiard Table Manufacturers, Calcutta.
Sole Agents in India, Wholesale and Retail.

THE CUE CEMENT (registered).

Re-tips in a minute. Unequalled for Adhesiveness, Tenacity, and Durability; unaffected by heat, cold, or damp.

Essential to every Player at Billiards, or any other Game where accident or emergency requires the application of a reliable Cement; Tipping and effectually repairing Cues, Rests, Rest-heads, and Billiard Ware of every description; also for Mending Pipes, Walking Sticks, Gun Stocks, &c., &c., and for all Leather, Wood, Ivory, Stone, China, for Uniting Glass (being transparent) or other Material.

Price per Bottle—Rs. 2.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
CALCUTTA,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS FOR INDIA.

NOTICES

BOMBAY EXHIBITION.
PRIZE MEDAL
AWARDED TO
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.
1st JUNE 1873.

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, and CHILDREN'S BOOT and SHOE MANUFACTURERS,
NEAR THE ORIENTAL BANK,
BOMBAY.

RUSSELL & Co. respectfully inform the PUBLIC and GENTRY of BOMBAY that all ORDERS entrusted to them are executed with first-class material and workmanship.

Gentlemen's Porpoise Skin Elastic Boots	Rs. 14
Regulation Hessian Enamel Boots	,, 25
Do. Patent Hyde Boots	,, 30

Constituents will find the above Establishment cheaper than another.

Price List forwarded, post-free, on application.

All Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for Payment in Bombay.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.

THE NEW HATS introduced by

J. ELLWOOD & SONS, also their

PATENT AIR CHAMBER HATS and

REGULATION HELMETS, can be had in every variety, of

BRIGGS, B-RYMER, & Co.,
98, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C., LONDON.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY,

Ihlang-Ihlang, Vanda, Henna, Jockey Club, Frangipane, White Rose, Violet, Tea, Coffee, and other sweet Perfumes.

Rimmel's Lime Juice and Glycerine, the best preparation for the Hair. Glycerine and Windsor Soap. Violet, Rice, and other Toilet Powders.

Rimmel's far-famed Toilet Vinegar. Aquadentine for the Teeth. Photochrome, to supersede Hair Dye. Fancy Crackers.

Eugene Rimmel, Perfumer to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand, 128, Regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, London.

Sold by all Perfumery Vendors throughout the world.

JOHN MOIR AND SON,
ABERDEEN,
AND
11, COMMERCIAL STREET, LONDON,

Would direct attention to their present stock of

SOUPS,	BACON,
FISH,	SAUSAGES,
JAMS,	OX TONGUES,
JELLIES,	PICKLES,
MARMALADE,	SAUCES, &c.

The BACON and SAUSAGES are now not only prepared by J. M. and Son, but the Pigs, being Bred and Fed by them, are of undoubted quality.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as "EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dos Works :—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND

CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,
ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Pongons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
... and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Tongues, Game, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONAH, AND BULL & CO., BOMBAY; AND EVERY STOREKEEPER

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should invariably be destroyed when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

Every cork is branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name.

CROSSE and BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE and BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

WM. YOUNGER & CO.'S ALES.
INDIA PALE ALE,
DOUBLE STRONG ALE, AND
EXTRA STOUT,

are brewed and bottled under an improved system, and are specially prepared for Indian consumption, with all the care and skill acquired by long experience.

Wm. YOUNGER & CO.'S BOTTLED BEERS for export are only guaranteed genuine when protected by their Patent Capsules, and they are obtainable from most of the leading retail dealers throughout the world.

ESTABLISHED 1749.

ABBEY & HOLYROOD BREWERIES,
EDINBURGH.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

GERMAN WINES from Diehl Bros. & Co., Mayence-on-Rhine, in one Dozen Cases.

Niersteiner	Rs. 24	per dozen.
Liebfraumilch	,, 28	,,
Johannisberger	,, 34	,,
Steinberger	,, 40	,,
Sparkling Hock	,, 35	,,
Sparkling Moselle	,, 35	,,

STYRIAN WINES from Kleinoscheg Bros. Graz.

Muscatel Styrian

Champagne	in 1 doz. cases	,, 32	per dozen.
,,	,, 1 ,,	,, 30	,,
,, Pints	,, 2 ,,	,, 16	,,

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

Bombay, 16th July 1873.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE.

REAL DRY VEUVE CLICQUOT ... ...Rs. 40 per doz. qts.

STILL HOCKS.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15	per doz.	qts
Liebfraumilch	,, 20	,,	,,
Steinwein	,, 20	,,	,,
Rudesheimer	,, 24	,,	,,
Marcobrunner	,, 30	,,	,,
Hochheimer Victoria Berg	,, 30	,,	,,

CLARETS.

St. Estephe Medoc	Rs. 9	per doz.	qts.
Chateau Lamotte	,, 10	,,	,,
Chateau de Franda	,, 14	,,	,,
Vray Canon	,, 18	,,	,,
Chateau Leoville	,, 24	,,	,,
Chateau Lafite	,, 28	,,	,,

VERMOUTH.

Vermouth	,, 12	,,	,,

ITALIAN CLARET.

In Barrels of 50 gallons and above Rs. 120 each.
The same Wine bottled here at Rs. 6-8 per dozen.
10 per Cent. Discount on taking 10 dozen.

CHOICE ITALIAN WINES.

Barbera Amaro Secco ... (Still)	Rs. 12	per doz.	qts.
Brachetto	,, 12	,,	,,
Barolo	,, 12	,,	,,
Nebiolo	,, 12	,,	,,

BRANDIES.

Tricoche & Co., 1866	Rs. 16	per doz.	qts.
Ditto 1865	,, 17	,,	,,
G. Martineau	,, 18	,,	,,
Blanchy Frères & Co.'s	,, 18	,,	,,
H. and C. Balaresque	,, 18	,,	,,

BEST SWISS KIRSCHWASSER.

A small quantity on hand. Price Rs. 3 per bottle.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 29th July 1873.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY, 4TH AUGUST 1873.

EXCHANGE on London has opened for the mail at much lower rates, and the amount of business offering is very small.

Government Securities are firm at our quotations.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight .... 1s. 10 11/16d.
Credit Bills, do. .... 1s. 10 13/16d. to 1s. 10 7/8d.
Documents, do. .... 1s. 11d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight .... 1s. 10 7/16d. to 1s. 10 15/32d.
Credit, do. .... 1s. 10½d.
Documents, do. .... 1s. 10 11/16d.
Bank Bills, demand .... 1s. 10 5/16d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99¾ to 99 11/16.
Do. demand 100 3

On Madras, 90 days' sight 99¾
Do. demand 99¾

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight, 226.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. ... ...111¾ to 112
Four & half per cent. 106¾
Four per cent. ... ...104¾ to 105
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ... ...103¾
15 years' Debenture Loans 109¾
10 years' do. do. 105
5 years do. do. 103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...112
Do. Do. Market Rate 112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872 93
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872... ...94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond ....115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand .... 4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months' ... 5½ „
Do. do. over 3 do. ... 6½ „
Do. on Merchandise .... 7½ „
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' ... 6½ „
Do. do. over 3 do. ... 6½ „
Do. do. .... 7½ „
Bank Bills .... 6½ „
Mercantile Paper .... 8½ „

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ...Rs. 10-8-6
Carolas 290
Mexican Dollars 222
Five-Francs Pieces 221½
Bar Silver... ... ... 107½ to 107¾
Gold Leaf 16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch 16-14
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch 16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

MONDAY EVENING.

RATES are firm for steamers to Liverpool; little enquiry for sailing vessels.

London { Cotton / Cases / Seeds } No ships.

Liverpool { Iron Ships Cotton ...... £2 7s. 6d. / Wooden Ships „ ...... £2 5s. 0d. / Myrabollams ...... £1 15s. 0d. nominal. / Coir bdls ...... £0 15s. 0d. nominal. }
Seeds ...... £1 15s. 0d.

Havre ... { Cotton / Coffee } No ship.

Overland Steamers—
Venice .... £2-10s. 0d. nominal.
Trieste .... £2 15s. 0d. nom.
Liverpool .... £2 15s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d.
Havre Cotton .... £3 0s. 0d.

Liverpool via Suez Canal ... { Wheat .... £2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d. / Seeds .... £2 10s. 0d. / Cotton .... £2 12s. 6d. }

China ... { Steamer Cotton .... Rs. 22 per ton. / „ Opium .... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. / Sailing Ships .... Rs 4 per bale nominal. }

Calcutta ...Salt .... Rs. 3½ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay .... Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius .... Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET quiet but steady for Spinning shares. Bank of Bombay and Colaba closed firm at quoted rates.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. s.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,430
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	800
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	277½
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	275
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
80,000	250	125	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India	121
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

—	£20	218·3·0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237
—	£20	109·1·5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
—	£20	13·10·2	do.	Ditto	
—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
—	£18	195·5·1	do.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co.	1,500
9,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	85
750	2,000	2,000	30p.s.	Mazagon Land	865
1,000	1,0	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	405

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

500	1,000	all	50p.s	Alexandra Spinning	1,465
500	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,665
300	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,700
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	1,175
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	225
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,605
750	2,000	all	200p.s	Great Eastern	2,275
750	1,000	all		Jowraj Ballo Mills	1,170
2,500	1,000	all	140p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,280
900	1,000	a	40 p.s	Morarjee Spinning	1,205
800	2,500	all	150p.s	Oriental	3,350
810	2,500	400	215p.s	Royal	2,325
500	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,325

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,350	150 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,850
200	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	775
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	215
150	12,000	11,000	100ps	Apollo Press Co.	6,300
200	2,000	all	200ps	Bombay Press Co.	1,250
200	500	all	50p.s	Do New	375
350	1,000	1,000	100 ps	Broach Cotton Co	775
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,200
500	1,880	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co.	5,000
350	9,000	all	250ps	East India Press Co.	2,700
150	8,500	all	500 *	Fort Press Co	5,400
300	2,000	1,800	75 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	400
800	1,000	all	200 ps	French Press Co	710
200	6,000	6,000	228 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,150
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co	825
200	400	350	42½ ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	715
120	2,500	all	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2,100
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	650
400	850	750	135 ps	Scinde Press Co.	450
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,075
125	1,500	1,250	Rs. 85	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
150	850	all	8 pc.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	800
450	..	..	...	Volkart United Press Co.	975

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	2,500	1,500	105ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,370
1,000	50	all	4½p ct	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	500	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	130
2,150	200	100	8 p. c.	Malabar Company Ld.	102
1,000	50	all	1¾ ps.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co.	25
2,000	500	all	15 ps.	Treacher & Co	410
2,000	250	all	40 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	55

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
—	95	19¼	—	Bank of China	1
—	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
—	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
—	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
—	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The business doing in all kinds of foreign Piece-goods is extemely small, and prices, notwithstanding the firmness of the home market, remain barely maintained. About 300,000 lbs. of local manufactured goods, consisting of Long Cloths, T cloths, and Domestics have however been taken off at 8½ as. per lb., the low prices being due only to the inferior quality of the goods. The up-country demand for local made goods is, as in the case of foreign goods, very poor, and prices have a downward tendency in consequence. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

1,500 pieces Grey Madapollams 32 in. 24 yds. 2¾ lbs. Rs. 2 0 0
500 „ „ T. Cloth (f.) 32 in. 24 yds. 7 lbs. „ 4 12 9
1,000 „ „ Shirtings 40 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs. „ 4 10 0
600 „ T. Red Prints 24 in. 28 yds. „ 5 10 0

COTTON.

The market closed steady without any change in values. The business doing on European account is still very limited, owing chiefly to the unwillingness of purchasers to pay the prices asked. The under-mentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

150 candies Verewal ....at Rs. 175
75 „ „ ....at „ 176
25 „ Dharwar ....at „ 205
25 „ Julgaum ....at „ 193 to 196

METALS.

Copper is unchanged, but the demand for Yellow Metal and Iron is very satisfactory, and prices are ruling in favour of sellers. We have heard of no sales.

YARNS.

There has been no change in the state of the market, and no sales are reported.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 2nd August, compared with the statement issued on 26th July :—

LIABILITIES.		26th July. Rs.	2nd August. Rs.
Proprietors Capital:— First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid	Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do.	„ 10,00,000	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities		10,75,000	10,75,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office		92,74,474	76,52,186
Do. do. do. at Branches.		61,16,322	61,46,897
Other Deposits		1,49,71,896	1,44,92,089
Post Bills		24,686	24,687
Cash Credits, undrawn		7,27,811	7,11,069
Rs.		3,81,90,189	3,61,01,948

ASSETS.			
Government Securities		67,09,956	64,62,636
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise		17,71,597	17,67,804
Loans, on Security of do. do.		15,93,321	8,84,821
Current Accounts, overdrawn		2,855	1,601
Bills Discounted		1,24,03,643	1,20,28,804
Stamps		5,154	5,143
Dead Stock	Rs. 4,99,914		
Amount applied in reduction	„ 75,000	4,24,914	4,24,914
Bullion		7,04,289	9,34,574
Cash Balances with Correspondents		5,59,654	5,45,851
Cash and Currency Notes		140,14,806	1,30,45,800
Rs.		3,81,90,189	3,61,01,948

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Augt.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
4	Penang (s)	Cotton	Kurrachee Aug. 1.

DEPARTURE.

Augt.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Fathe Shah Allam	Nacoda	Cal. and Narakel.

The ship Herman, Shaw, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Kurrachee, to Kurrachee, was entered out for loading yesterday.

MADRAS.

Aug. DEPARTURE.
1 Dunphaile Castle ....A. Hilder ....Mauritius.

DAILY IMPORTS.—4TH AUGUST.

FROM LONDON.

Duke of Edinburgh, 23 cases brandy, Moorarjee Cursondass.
Janet Court, 3 cases toys, M P Writer.
Saladin, 62 boxes gunpowder, Soomar Veera.
Pembrokeshire, 62 boxes gunpowder, Soomar Veera.

FROM TRIESTE.

Dido (s), 1 case scent bottles, John S. Elmore.

FROM GENOA.

Suzanne, 20 cases claret, Bounevialle and Sibille.
Arabia (s), 20 cases brandy, Bounevialle and Sibille.

DAILY EXPORTS—4TH AUGUST.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

William Woodbury, 7 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell and Co.
Sir Charles Napier, 71 bales cotton, Govindram Dwarkadass; 60 bales cotton, Khimjee Jewraj.
Dido (s), 130 bales cotton, Vurdhmon Poonsey: 34 bales wool; Dhurumsey Pursotum; 4 bales wool, Bhimjee Fuckerchund, 32 bales cotton, Thackersey Gopall.
Orissa (s), 32 bales wool, Nurotum Nanabhoy; 29 bales wool, Dewjeebhoy Goolam Hoosein.

FOR LONDON.

Orissa (s), 10 packages coffee, 1 case fishmaws and 1 case peacock feathers, Khakeebhoy Nansee; 102 pieces elephant teeth, Abdooloamon Khan Mahomed.

FOR TRIESTE.

Dido (s), 2 bundles hides, S. Tyebjee and Co.; 282 bags coffee, Austrian Lloyds' Agency; 143 bags coffee, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bombay (s), 30 bales twist, Dewjeebhoy Goolam Hossam and Co.; 13 bundles ivory, Munsookram Kooberdass.

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—AUGUST 3.

Bate, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Medical Department, on duty, from Rawul Pindee.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 2nd August, 1873.

With reference to G O C No 446, 23rd ult, Major Stack is attached to do duty with the 1st Cavalry till the opening of the season.

Lt and Local Capt T Glancy, RE, is attached to do duty with the Sappers and Miners, from date of joining the corps.

The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secy of State for India, on the 31st July 1873. :—
Lt W Osborn, R E.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani :—

Higher standard.
Lt W J Anderson, 83rd Foot.

Lower Standard.
No 810 Private H Drynan, 59th Foot.

The undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officers of the R E having been appointed Overseers, P W Dept, are transferred to the Unattached List :—
Sergt William Frederick Lyon, Sergt Henry Jarratt, Sergt Martin Malone, Sergt Thomas Grant, and Corpl John Clarke Smith.

The following orders are confirmed :—
Detachment Orders, dated Deolalee 26th February 1873, by Major T P Smith, C Brig, R H A, Comdg details proceeding to Mhow appointing Lt A B Stoppord, C Brig, Adjt of the detachment under para. 345 pare, 207 3rd appendix Jameson's Code.

Sind Frontier Field Force Order, dated 19th July 1873, directing Capt Reynolds, 3rd Squad Officer, 1st Sind Horse, to officiate as 2nd Squad Officer, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 17th idem vice Lt McNair proceeded on leave.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—
105th Foot—Lt W W Beagin, from 5th July to 31st July 1873, on private affairs, in extension.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, Augst 2.)

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence :—

The Hon R Spankie, C S, Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature for the N W-Provinces, three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 30th July, 1873.

Mr E J Sinkinson, Asst Mag and Collr, Allahabad, three months' privilege leave, from 4th August, 1873.

Mr H B Finlay, Offg Joint Mag and Depy Collr, Azimgurh, privilege leave for two months and two days, with effect from the 25th July, 1873.

Mr F S Bullock, Asst Mag and Collr, Shahjehanpore, two and a half month's privilege leave, with effect from the 10th August, 1873.

Mr J C Colvin, Mag and Collr, Shahjehanpore, one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 23rd September, 1873.

Mr F H Fisher, Asst Mag and Collr, Banda, two months' privilege leave, with effect from the 26th August, 1873.

H H the Lieut-Govr has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Consequent on the promotion of Mr J V Stuart, Capt T J Quin, to be Extra Asst Commr, 1st grade, but to continue to officiate as Asst Commr.

Mr W R Tucker, of the 4th grade, to be Extra Asst Commr, vice Isree Pe shad, deceased.

The Revd J F Gavin, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of this Govt, to the Civil Chaplaincy of Roorkee, with effect from the date of his return from Cashmere.

Mr W T Church, Offg Joint Mag and Depy Collr, Shahjehanpore, to officiate as Mag and Collr of that district, during the absence on leave of Mr J C Colvin, or until further orders.

Ahmud Hoosein Khan, Depy Collr and Depy M g, Banda, to the charge of the subdivision of Kirwee in the Banda District, during the absence on deputation of Mr. W. A. Howe, to officiate as Mag and Collr of Humeerpore, until further orders.

Mr T F Harkness, Offg Joint Mag and Depy Collr, 2nd grade, to officiate as Junior Secy to Govt, N W P, with effect from the 13th June, 1873, being the date on which he received charge of the office from Mr E F T Atkinson.

Mrs C H DeMello, to officiate as Lady Superintendent of the Female Normal School, Allygurh, and Inspectress of Girls' Schools, North-Western Provinces, during the absence on leave of Mrs Graves, or until further orders, with effect from the date of taking charge.

H H the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following promotion :—

From the 21st May, 1873, the date on which Mr E Watefield ceased to have a lien on his appointment.

Mr F S Growse, to be a Joint Mag and Depy Collr of the 1st grade.

PUNJAB ORDERS.

(*Punjab Gazette*, July 31.)

Asst Surg A Skeen, M B, Offg Civil Surg, Peshawar, is appointed Supt of the Jail at that Station, with effect from the 1st July 1873.

Mr S LePoer Trench Clifford, Depy Registrar, Chief Court Punjab, has obtained privilege leave of absence for 92 days, with effect from the 2nd Aug 1873, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Surg J McCreery received charge as Supt of the Jail at Jullundhur, from Asst Surg G Massy, on the 10th July 1873.

Mr A Brandreth, Commsr and Supt, Lahore Division, has obtained privilege leave of absence for 42 days, with effect from such date as he availed himself of it.

This cancels G O No. 2245, dated 14th June 1873.

Asst Surg W F Murray received executive charge of the Jail at Dera Ismail Khan, from Asst Surg C P Costello, on the 10th July 1873.

Mr W Mercer, Offg District Supt of Police, Gurdaspore, has been granted 31 days' privilege leave from 1st Aug.

Mr H S Dunsford, Offg Asst District Supt, to officiate as District Supt in the 4th grade at Gurdaspore, during Mr Mercer's absence on leave.

Mr W J Lemarchand, Asst District Supt of Police, Umritsur, has been granted 92 days' privilege leave of absence, with effect from 15th Aug, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr D E McCracken, Offg Asst District Supt of Police, is transferred from Lahore to Umritsur vice Lemarchand, on leave.

With reference to Government of India Notification No 423, dated the 20th June 1873, Mr P K Hyndman, Ex Eng, 2nd grade, is posted to the 1st Division, Umballah and Lahore Road, which he joined on the 14th current.

Mr T Marten, Supervisor, Special Survey Division, Western Jumna Canal, is dismissed the P W Dept, with effect from 25th June 1873.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After-packet.
United Kingdom	Aug. 8	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	„ 6	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	„ 13	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	„ 23	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
China	„ 11	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	„ 8	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Dates of departure from Bombay of the Australian Mail Steamers for the remaining months of the present year :—

Saturday ....Aug. 23 Saturday ....Nov. 15
„ ....Sept. 20 „ ....Dec. 13
„ ....Oct. 18

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mails from Bombay to Mauritius and Reunion will be despatched as noted below :—

Regular dates. *Supplemental dates.*
Friday ....Aug. 29 Friday ....Aug. 8
„ ....Sept. 5

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.
3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.
4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.
5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)......Rs. 42 0 0
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Three Months .... *ditto* ...... „ 14 0 0
One Month .... *ditto* ...... „ 5 0 0
One Week .... *ditto* ...... „ 1 8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Over and Mail for Europe.

Per Annum .... Rs 10 0
Per Copy .... „ 0 4

NOTICE.

THE GREAT NORTHERN INDIA ST. LEGER SWEEP,—1873.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

LIEUT.-COLONEL G. DALRYMPLE HAY, B.S.C.
CAPTAIN FISHER, 4th Hussars.
C. E. HERBERT, Esq.
B. E. DOMVILLE, Esq., R. H. A.

Tickets Rs. 10 (ten) each, cash.

Five per cent. will be deducted for the benefit of the Murree Racket Court Building Fund, the "Peshawur Vale" Hunt and Race Funds, and Rs. 500 for the Rawul Pindee Race Fund.

Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) will be divided amongst those who draw "starters."

After deducting all expenses the residue will be divided :—

The winner to take two-thirds.
The second horse to take one-quarter.
The third horse to take one-twelfth.

To close on Tuesday, 2nd September, and drawing to take place the same day at the Murree Club.

Application and remittances to be made to
THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Great Northern India St. Leger Sweep.

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or MESSRS. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

WILSON—July 31st, at No 1, Hungerford Street, Calcutta, the wife of H F Wilson, of a son.

DEATHS.

HOOLOOK—July 19th, at Nowarbund, Cachar, of fever, Miss Hylo Hoolook, aged 4 years.

HEENAN—July 26th, at Mooltan, of fever, Robert Heenan, Esq., C.E., Officiating Superintending Engineer, I. V. (S.) Railway, son of the late John Heenan, Esq., M.D., of Parsonstown, Ireland, aged 44 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1873.

IT is lamentable to see a man such as Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee making shipwreck before the Parliamentary Finance Committee of the little reputation which he had managed to scrape together in Bombay in his capacity of a native patriot. He has proved his own worst enemy: for by this time he has been thoroughly discredited by the members of Mr. Ayrton's Committee (Mr. Fawcett alone excepted) and regarded in the light of a desperate grievance-monger. A want of thorough acquaintance with the vast and varied subjects on which he volunteered to give evidence, combined with a desire to appear eminently patriotic before the natives of India, contributed to his discomfiture. In preferring his complaints before the Parliamentary Committee, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee has proved too much. The spirit in which his evidence was given will be contrasted with the facts which he has supplied, and when the balance is struck there can be no doubt that the weight of his testimony will be completely against himself. Nobody will look forward to the issue of the Committee's report with more anxiety than Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, and when that report is published the natives of India will probably find occasion to exclaim—"Save us from our too patriotic friend!"

Mr. Nowrojee's grand error doubtless consisted in going off local ground, where he was strong and his evidence reliable, except in so far as it might be tinged with a bias against the Government, and in travelling out of his depth into the mofussil, about the affairs of which he absolutely knew nothing and could only tell of old-wife imaginary grievances in an old-wife sort of way. Everybody in India has heard more or less of the complaints which Mr. Nowrojee set before the Committee, and the only thing new about these complaints is the imaginative colouring which the witness was pleased to give them. There is scarcely a single subject descanted on by Mr. Nowrojee unconnected with Bombay in which he is not hopelessly wrong, and his evidence worse than worthless. We have already pointed this out in one or two matters, and others have done the same. There is abundant scope for adverse criticism in Mr. Nowrojee's evidence, and we can scarcely be better employed than in frequently exposing his ignorance and his perversity. His evidence about the Inam Commission is no better than his evidence about housing the European army. As the *Indu Prakash* has charged the Revenue Commissioner of the Northern Division with pretending to be "ignorant of the "share the Inam Commission had in the disturb-"ance in this Presidency which cost Mr. Manson "his life," and as this story has probably reached Mr. Nowrojee's ears and influenced his evidence regarding the oppressive character of the Inam Commission, we may take this opportunity of denying that the murder of Mr. Manson had any more connection with the Inam Commission than the murder of Lord Mayo. At the time of his murder Mr. Manson had long ceased to have anything to do with the Commission, and had resumed his duties as a Political Officer in the Southern Mahratta Country. He had been in the Political Department as an Assistant for years, and in 1858 rose to be Chief Political Agent, and it was *because he was Political Agent* that he was murdered. Any other officer in the same capacity, and under the same circumstances, would have met with a similar fate. The murder had nothing whatever to do with the Inam Commission. Had the rebels wanted specially to murder an Inam Commissioner, why did they not fix upon an officer who was specially ordered out into the wilds alone to supply Mr. Manson's place? This is all matter of history, and we can only suppose that the writer in the *Indu Prakash* was a very little boy when these occurrences took place in the Southern Mahratta Country.

The way in which Mr. Nowrojee placed the Inam Commission grievance before the Parliamentary Committee smacks strongly of the exaggerated stories so assiduously put forward by a portion of the press a few years ago and as regularly refuted. Mr. Nowrojee is pleased to say that Government appointed the Inam Commission to be a "great confiscatory tribunal," "for "the hearing and decision of their own claims." This is gross exaggeration, to say the least of it. Mr. Nowrojee proceeded to quote from Sir John Kaye's History of the Sepoy War, pp 175-176, Vol. I, but he should have known that Sir Charles Jackson, in his vindication of the administration of the Marquis of Dalhousie, had shown how misled Sir John Kaye had been, and that no one could be more anxious than Sir John Kaye himself to retract his aspersions and that he would do so in a revised edition of his history. We have no doubt that all this will be clearly set forth in the forthcoming historical report of the Inam Commission as promised in the last Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency, and let us hope that this report will not be much longer delayed. No doubt this report will correct a good deal of local error about the "confiscatory" work of the Commission and its supposed one-sided decisions.

It is very easy for Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee and the Native Press to asperse either the Inam Commission or any body else. But we think it well to mention, that very soon after Mr. Elphinstone instituted the British Government in the Deccan, he framed rules for the settlement of all lands that were said to be held as Inam, and he excluded these lands and their revenue from the jurisdiction of the ordinary courts of law. This was as early as 1824. All Collectors and Political Agents were informed that an inquiry would be instituted by Government into all Inam claims. That inquiry was delayed for a period of nineteen years to the pecuniary advantage of all those who were wrongfully in possession. Long before the year 1843 it was apparent that the revenues of the Presidency were stocked with alienation charges, and that if justice was to be done to the assessed agricultural population the inquiry which was held over by Mr. Elphinstone must go on. Government had no choice in the matter. A new Revenue Survey had been established, and assessments would probably be increased, it was therefore the duty of Government to see that the claims of the State were adjusted and the interests of the ryots protected. The Inam Commission of 1843 made no new rules, nor did the Government entrust the Commission with any arbitrary confiscatory power as Mr. Nowrojee pretends. But as all this, together with the actual results of the operations of the Commission, will probably be fully explained in the expected report, we may wait patiently until it is published. Meanwhile we have said enough to shake the evidence of Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee about the iniquitous proceedings of the much-abused Inam Commission. It was no secret to Mr. Nowrojee that in all cases of disputed title to Inam lands, Government took upon itself the onus of disproof, and that long tenure was always respected. Knowing these facts, it was wilfully perverse of Mr. Nowrojee to represent the Government as being desirous to confiscate private property wholesale, and to provide its own court of final arbitration for the wicked and unjust purpose of swindling the Inamdars out of their long-possessed family estates. Had Government formed any rapacious intentions towards the body of Inamdars, the ordinary law courts would have been referred to for the settlement of all disputed claims. Had this been done it would have gone hard with thousands of holders, who in the words of Mr. Seton-Kar "had never "troubled themselves about title deeds," and who would have found their lands alienated in a way which was never for a moment attempted by the Commission which Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee is so pleased to revile.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

WE take the following from the *Madras Times* :—"The Secretary of State is said to have lately enquired of the Government of India whether it can, without injuring the interests of the public service, reduce the salaries of all Covenanted Civil Servants and Military Officers in civil employ, as well as of Uncovenanted Officers drawing high salaries. The Indian Government is said to have observed in reply, that the measure suggested by the Home Government cannot be carried out without affecting the interests of the State, for, in many cases, it is probable that old and experienced officers, if their salaries are reduced, will either retire or resign the service."

WE hear from a reliable source that the decision of the Government of India has been received on the appeals made by the Commissariat Officers who were censured by Sir Seymour Fitzgerald's Government in April and May 1872. The essence of the decision is, we believe, that the appeals have been dismissed, and the decision of the local administration, which is substantially the view of the Controller of Military Accounts (Colonel Chitty) has been upheld. The inexplicable part of the matter is, that whereas Major Mignon was considered to be too much worthy of censure to be retained on duty, supposing that he had not *ipso facto* forfeited his appointment by overstaying his leave, he is yet to be re-employed. There is some obscurity on this point which requires further explanation, and we trust that the decision of the Supreme Government will be made public.

A SOMEWHAT remarkable case of infanticide was decided in the Sessions Court of Azimgurh, N. W. P., in the month of May last. The judgment of the Court, together with the committing officer's remarks, has been published for general information in the North-West *Government Gazette*. The case is also brought to the notice of the Inspector General of Police, N. W. P., as one which shows "the necessity for constant vigilance over the action of the police, through whose connivance or stupidity the prosecution nearly miscarried; and also how necessary it is that the village inquest should be based on careful inquiry, for the perfunctory character of the inquest on the present occasion prevented the assessors from concurring in the conviction." We may here observe that though the above remarks were published only last Saturday, the case is almost out of date, the trial having taken place on the 2nd May, and the murder commited on the 25th January. The facts will be understood from the following abridgment of the committing officer's observations :—

The woman Phoolkoowarree accused of the murder is a Bais Thakoor, and that class of Thakoor is, I believe, all over the division, the most infamous for the crime of infanticide. The men who were accused, but who have been released, are Kuchwaha Thakoors—a clan the disproportion of whose children has brought it under the Infanticide Act. They live in Marhat, a proclaimed village. On the 24th January, Goor Pershad's wife, Rajvantee, gave birth to a girl. The head-constable went to the spot and found the child well. On the 26th January, Ajoodhia Singh (in whose house the events occurred) reported the child's death at the thannah, and the Police Sub-Inspector went to see the body. He reported that no marks of violence were *anywhere* visible, and that in his opinion, and in that of several villagers whom he selected as a sort of jury, the child had died *naturally* of some sort of cold. Fortunately, however, the body was sent in for medical inspection, when it was found that there were two suppurating wounds on its head, and that the right parietal and right temporal bones were fractured, and that death had ensued by pressure of pieces of these bones on the brain substance. In brief, it appeared that the child had been murdered. On this the case was promptly removed from the charge of the Sub-Inspector, and was taken in hand by the District Superintendent of Police himself, and an Inspector on special infanticide duty. They elicited the proof on which I now commit the accused. The only important witnesses are the midwife and the child's mother, whose statements are almost identical, and amount to this :—Rajvantee's husband Goor Pershad, was away from Marhat when the child was born. Ajoodhia Singh was at home, and, as I stated before, reported the birth and death of the child. On the child's birth the midwife Sookhmanee was sent for, and she and the accused, who is the child's grandmother, took charge of it, the mother being not in a position to do so herself. That the death of the child had been resolved on beforehand appears from two facts: the first, that on the next day, when its mother could give it milk, she was not allowed to do so, and what nourishment the child did get was cow's milk; the second was a brief remark to the midwife from the grandmother, to the effect that children born on a Thursday did not live. There can be no doubt, I think, that this remark by Phoolkoowarree was simply to prepare the midwife for what was going to happen. On the nights of the 25th and 26th January the household went to sleep as usual, all being quite well, except Rajvantee, who appears to have had sore eyes. In the room where the murder was perpetrated there were three *charpoys*; on one slept the midwife, on the other the accused, and on the third Rajvantee and her child. About midnight Rajvantee and the nurse were awakened by the child's cry, and, looking up, they saw Phoolkoowarree moving from the child's bed and placing a sickle near the fire. The mother observed two marks on the child's head and blood flowing, and she gave the child to the nurse, who took it into her arms, but instantly, seeing the blood and wounds, gave it back. The child died in a few hours. The sickle with which the crime was perpetrated is exactly such an instrument as would account for the wounds and fracture described in the medical evidence. It is edged, but blunt, and could thus inflict the two external wounds which were suppurating when the corpse reached Azimgurh; and the handle has a butt, and broad enough to cause the fracture; what Phoolkoowarree did was to push the point of the sickle twice into the child's head and then deal it a heavy blow with the butt end of the weapon. The whole thing could be done in three seconds. After the child's death they proceeded to prepare for the visit of the police. All stains of blood were washed away, and the gum of the *semar* tree was applied to the wounds to disguise their appearance. Traces of this gum were found by the Sub-Assistant Surgeon in his *post-mortem* examination. How well the disguise succeeded has been already noted. Last of all, Phoolkoowarree directed the midwife to corroborate her own story that a cat had bitten the child. This, however, was to be a last resort, the story of the cold was to be the first attempt at hiding the truth. I dismiss at once the story that the injuries inflicted were inflicted by a cat. But with reference to the theory that the child met its death by cold in any form, I draw attention to the medical evidence, which dissipates any such theory. The weak point in this case is that facts are spoken to by only two witnesses, who in themselves are obnoxious to suspicion. But all the circumstances point to the accused as the murderess. She comes of an infamous clan. It is not the custom even where infanticide prevails, that the *mother* of the child should kill it,—the voice of nature has still so much power among them. There remains only the midwife, and neither the mother nor the accused, to save themselves or each other, accuses her of even complicity. If the Judge, on hearing the evidence, consider the charge proved against Phoolkoowarree, I earnestly press for a sentence of death. I know that in the case of women the High Court are reluctant to confirm such a sentence, but for the sake of the example which such a punishment would be throughout, not merely this district, I trust they would confirm the sentence in this case. A single execution for infanticide will do more good than fifty sentences of imprisonment for life. The news of it would spread over the district like wildfire, and would strengthen the hands of the authorities more than any number of police.

The accused was convicted, but it is, we think, to be regretted that the committing magistrate's concluding suggestion was not acted upon. The very circumstances which to Mr. Finlay's mind seemed to require a startling and impressive punishment, induced Mr. Sherer, the Sessions Judge, to pass sentence of transportation for life. He says—"The difference which in the Rajpoot mind exists between infanticide and murder of the ordinary kind has weighed so far with the Court." This was an opportunity such as is not likely soon to occur again for setting the Rajpoot mind right about the doubly wicked crime of child-murder. The mysteries of the interior of a native house at the very time the new-born infant is being despatched were disclosed to light. It was clearly established that the crime had not the consent of the mother, who had the courage to appear herself in the witness-box to avenge the deed she had been powerless to prevent. Yet Mr. Sherer has used the opportunity only to impress upon the Rajpoots the idea that even the English consider mere child-killing too trivial an offence to be expiated on the gallows.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, 2ND AUGUST.

The Liverpool Cotton Markets to-day closed firm. Arrivals very steady.

Fair Dhollera 6d.
Exchange on India .... 1s. 10⅛d.
Oriental Bank Shares .... £44.
Chartered „ „ .... £15.
Chartered Mercantile Bank Shares .... £22 10s.
Hongkong and Shanghai .... £42.
Total Coin in Bank of France...... £30,000,000.
Total Notes in Circulation .... £119,000,000.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper .... 97¼.
4½ do. do. .... 99.
5½ do. do. ....104.
Consols .... 92¾.
Bar Silver 59⅜
Arrival from Bombay—Norah Greame.
Departure from Bombay—On 31st ultimo, Golconda.
There is a holiday at home on Monday.

LONDON, 1ST AUGUST.

The steamer Azalea has stranded off Perim Inland: the cargo is being transhipped into the Richmond and Red Gauntlet.

THE Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris has declared a dividend of 20 francs, or 8 per cent. per annum, for the half-year ending 30th June last.

WE learn from Aden that Dr. Shepherd, medical officer of the port, and lately in charge of the Colaba Asylum, intended to proceed to England on furlough by the s.s. Travancore.

IT has been finally decided to establish a Chief Commissionership in Assam directly under the Government of India. This Chief Commissionership will include the present Assam districts, with the addition of Goalpara and the Garo Hills, and Sylhet and Cachar.

HIS HIGHNESS MULHAR RAO, Gaekwar of Baroda, now, it seems, assumes a contempt for Europeans, and sometimes refuses to return the respectful salutes of British officers. This is no mere rumour; we have the information from one who has seen such instances.

Vanity Fair says—It seems the King of Kings is a wonderful hand at fruit. He began by eating out all the Royal Gardens and lately has been spending as much as £80 a-day on this item alone for himself and his people. He ate thirteen nectarines to his own mouth at a sitting the other evening.

WE are told that all rupees of the time of William IV. or the Georges are now refused at the Lahore Treasury. The natives have taken up the idea that the objection to them is their bearing the face of *a man*. A correspondent states that the new order is felt to be a grievance by many people.

THE *Englishman* :—The *Bombay Gazette* says that the local Government has refused to give copies of its resolution on the Poona Police accounts to the press, "unless the officers whose conduct is censured desire this to be done." We quite agree with our contemporary that, "in the interests of the public, for the sake of their own officers, and to preserve their own reputation," the Government ought to make public the resolution. Perhaps in litigious Bombay the Government may be afraid of publishing a libel.

A CABOOL correspondent writes to say that Mahomed Sarwar Khan (son of the late Mahomed Azim Khan), a life prisoner in the Balla Hissar, applied to the Ameer for his release with the assurance that he would assist him in his cause against his enemies, if he were supplied with funds and troops; the Ameer it is said replied declining to accede to his proposal, stating that as he has always been troubled by the acts of his brothers it would be impolitic on his part to release the prisoner, and that the applicant should consider himself doomed to imprisonment for life.

AN interesting dispute about a piano is before the Small Cause Court at Calcutta. Messrs. Greenwood & Co. have sued E. Holquette to recover Rs. 350, the price of a piano which the plaintiff had let out on hire to the late Mr. Datta (by this we suspect the *Englishman* means *Dutt*) and which has turned up in the possession of the defendant. The defendant has shown a letter proving he bought the piano from Mr. Datta. The counsel on the one side contend that the piano must have been purchased with guilty knowledge, and that in any case the purchaser of an article which was merely hired must restore it to the rightful owner. On the other side the contrary is sought to be proved. Judgment is reserved.

A LETTER from Suez informs us that the Dutch transport Rump, with 350 men and 60,000 rifles, was wrecked in the Gulf of Suez, not far from the spot where the Carnatic met her fate. All hands reached the land, and two days' water was landed. The transport Henri Edwen, with troops for Acheen, passing two days afterwards, picked up the shipwrecked, and took them on to Aden. The Henri Edwen's engines, however, broke down before she reached Aden and she had to be towed in. The 105th Regiment invited the Dutch officers to a mess dinner, which is described as being a very pleasant *réunion*. The colonels of the two services retired early, but many stayed, the conviviality was kept up or some hours afterwards, and some of the Dutch officers are described as having been under the table.

THE *Indian Public Opinion* :—The Khyber Pass has been shut up to all travellers for some months past. They have been consequently obliged to pass by the most difficult and dangerous route via Tartora. Nouroz Khan, son of Sadat Khan Mahmand, Governor of Lalpoora tendered an application to the Ameer offering his service for re-opening the Pass. In this application he stated that his arrangements would be so perfect that none of those making use of the Pass would have any ground to complain, and that he was willing to be held responsible for any loss that might be sustained by any traveller while the route was under his management. The Ameer has consented, it is stated, to give him money, arms, and men for opening the Pass, and General Daood Shah has accordingly been ordered to at once move to Jelalabad and commence operations against the Khyberis under directions of the General.

A CORRESPONDENT of a mofussil contemporary, writing from Baroda on the 29th July, states—One day, Dr. Seward, the Civil Surgeon here, was going to visit the Maharaja's hospital, of which he is the Superintendent, and the Maharaja was going to the camp to see the Resident. The Maharaja's men, who were before him, compelled the doctor to take his coach on one side and to come down from it to pay respects to the Maharaja. The doctor most strongly protested at the time but in vain. Of this unbecoming conduct on the part of H. H's men the doctor complained to the Resident who called for an explanation from His Highness. The Maharaja wrote to say that from enquiry he found that nothing of what the doctor complained had ever happened. Several letters passed on the subject between H. H. and the Resident, and at length the whole correspondence was sent to the Bombay Government, who informed the Maharaja that they could not think that a man of Dr. Seward's position would ever misrepresent facts, and that they had sent the whole correspondence to the Government of India for its decision.

MILITARY ITEM.

WITH the sanction of Government the Right Honorable the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that such men of the regiments named in the margin, under orders to return to England, as are desirous of extending their service in India, may be allowed to volunteer to any of the following regiments :—

[Margin: 21st Hussars. 58th Foot. 96th „ 105th „ 106th „ 41st Foot, married men only.]

From 21st Hussars.

To the 3rd Hussars, 4th Hussars, 10th Hussars, 11th Hussars, 15th Hussars.

From Infantry Regiments.

To

2-1st	Foot.	40th	Foot.	65th	Foot.
1-3rd	do.	43rd	do.	67th	do.
1-5th	do.	44th	do.	68th	do.
1-6th	do.	51st	do.	70th	do.
1-8th	do.	54th	do.	72nd	do.
1-14th	do.	56th	do.	83rd	do.
1-17th	do.	59th	do.	85th	do.
1-21st	do.	62nd	do.	92nd	do.
39th	do.	63rd	do.	109th	do.

The numbers that may be received for each regiment will be communicated by letter from the Adjutant General, but regiments cannot be reduced below one-half of the Indian establishment of all ranks in addition to the probable number of invalids.

Married privates cannot be allowed to volunteer to the regiments noted in the margin, which have already nearly the full proportion sanctioned.

[Margin: 3rd Hussars. 10th Hussars. 1-17th Foot. | 1-21st Foot. 39th Foot.]

EXTINGUISHERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Do you know of the existence of any resolution by His Excellency the Governor in Council to the effect that "extinguishers" are the most proper ornaments with which our new public buildings should be surmounted? I ask this question with reference particularly to the new Secretariat building. From my heart I pity the poor man, whoever he may be, who designed the *ugly dwarf extinguisher* with which the tower has been recently crowned. I thought we had enough of that style of architecture in the offices of the Public Works Department and the General Post Office. But in justice to the architects of those buildings it must be acknowledged that their conical roofs are so well proportioned and so properly pitched that they present nothing to offend the eye. It is quite otherwise with the Secretariat extinguisher. It is entirely out of proportion to the tower, and no amount of extraneous ornamentation will cure the defect. What I would propose is this: let the tower be raised some twenty feet higher, let it be covered with a dome, and let graceful minarets be erected at the corners; or else, on the tower being so increased in height, let columns or pillars be erected at the corners, and upon them let there be placed an elegant cupola. It will be *a crying shame* if the unsightly extinguisher should be allowed to remain and to be a permanent disfigurement to one of the noblest if not the very noblest of public buildings in Bombay. Hoping that these lines may meet the eyes of the magnates in whose power it is to rectify what I have ventured to notice, I remain, &c.,

4th August. CRITIC.

ARMY SCHOOLMASTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—An editorial appeared in the columns of the *Poona Observer* of July 26th, commenting on the subject of a letter which appeared in the *Broad Arrow*, and containing unseemly remarks on the subject of Schoolmasters in general. Permit me to make a few corrections of facts, grossly misrepresented in the article in question. The Editor states that "Schoolmasters are not exempted from wearing stripes or chevrons, although the majority of them imagine to the contrary." It is a well known fact that about three years ago the Royal Commission on Military Education recommended that swords and stripes should be abolished, and that in accordance with that recommendation chevrons were no longer issued to Schoolmasters. The Editor of the *Poona Observer* ought to be well aware of his fact, and therefore should not have inserted the contrary in his journal. He further states that "Armourer-Sergeants are very differently situated, and enjoy many privileges which Schoolmasters may not enjoy." Too true. For instance an Armourer-Sergeant may be reduced to the ranks and ordered to work in one of our arsenals as a private soldier. This is one of the privileges which a Schoolmaster *may not* enjoy, as the following para. from the "Articles of War" will show :—"A N. C. Officer not being an Army Schoolmaster may be reduced to the ranks by the sentence of a regimental or other Court-martial or by the order of the Commander-in-Chief, or the Colonel, or in the militia the appointed Commandant of the regiment or corps. An Army Schoolmaster may be sentenced to dismissal or loss of service, but not to reduction."

This attack on a body of deserving men is uncalled for, and the assertion that the army would be better without Schoolmasters shows that the Editor knows nothing of existing military institutions. He is evidently ignorant of the fact that before a private becomes a N. C. Officer, or before a N. C. Officer becomes a commissioned officer he must pass through the Schoolmaster's hands. In conclusion I would beg to inform him that never were good Schoolmasters more necessary than at the present time.

31st July 1873. TE SANS PEUR.

MEDICAL FEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Several letters have been lately going the round of the papers on the subject of medical fees. I have been very much struck with the grasping as well as the illogical nature of some of the proposals. One doctor advocates a gradation of fees according to the amount of salary of patient, but what possible connection can there be between the salary of a patient and the intrinsic value of a doctor's visit or advice? A doctor's advice is worth exactly what it is worth (often little enough in this country where reading is not kept up), and why should any one be required to pay more for it because by a long residence in India he has improved his income? It is contrary to principle to regulate the fee by the income of the patient. What is sauce for the goose is sauce also for the gander, and if a doctor thought it just to demand a larger fee from a patient in receipt of Rs. 2,000 a month than he would from a patient in receipt of Rs. 1,000 a month, what objection could he himself urge if his butcher, baker, or tailor assumed a sliding scale of charges also, on an improvement taking place in his own salary? How would a *Civil Surgeon* approve of being charged Rs. 100 for a suit of clothes which as an *Assistant Surgeon* he would only have had to pay Rs. 50 for? Where is the principle of this and where would it end? A clerk would get his twelve loaves to the rupee—his master *none*. This would be the logical conclusion of the theory.

Another writer speaks pathetically of the *time-honoured* gold mohur, and adds that those *whose incomes are large can well afford to pay*. But, why pay for a thing more than its value? Would this writer do so? Do these Indian doctors require to be told that eminent English practitioners in all the large towns in England, *men without Government salaries*, rarely charge more than a guinea for three visits. Surely, if this individual realises the fact that a gold mohur means £1-10-0, and compares it with the usual English fee of 7*s.* 6*d.*, he himself must admit the absurdity of such a charge for a single ordinary visit. If, then, in England this charge would be considered monstrous, how much more so in India where the doctors are enjoying large official salaries? Again, why lay stress upon a *time-honoured* fee, when time has reduced the *value* of money one-half. A salary, though, standing nominally, it may be at the same figure as of yore, is, in reality, but half the original value. If, as these writers would have it, fees should be regulated by salaries, then here is ground for reducing the gold mohur by half. One of the greatest absurdities of the present day in India is the excessive value at which Indian medicos hold their services as compared with their brethern in England often more enlightened and skilful. The absence of competition may account for it, but boldly to suggest *combination* which is unmistakeably the object of Dr. Ince's Circular is, to say the least of it, wrong. Combination to effect high prices in other instances is illegal. Would it not be more just to fix a charge to represent the *value* of a visit based upon the ordinary English fee of 7*s.* 6*d.* though less in amount because of the receipt of large official salary. Regulating charges by salaries is an essentially Indian idea, and it was most amusingly illustrated a few days ago here. A gentleman went into a milliner's shop to buy gloves. When there, "one of the young ladies" serving asked her mistress what she should charge Mrs. —— for ——: after a little reflection the mistress replied "*same as Inspector General.*" Of course, this should not have been overheard!

R. A.

NOMINATION OF PARSEE DELEGATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It seems there is no truth in the rumour which was generally prevalent after my last letter to you, that the Government have recommended Sir Jamsetjee to cancel the appointment of his son as a Parsee Delegate. How such a rumour arose it is easy to conceive. Such a recommendation, if it had been made, would have been so just and proper, that people took it for granted it must have been made, on the principle that what ought to be, must be. Moreover, without some such suggestion from the "powers that be" it is too much to expect that Sir J. will nullify his son's appointment, of his own accord from any mere sense of propriety. The appointment therefore stands, and the school-boy remains a delegate. But that is not the question now. The question is as to the desirability of continuing the power of actively interfering in the nomination of Parsee Delegates now exercised by Sir J. We know that such power is liable to abuse. We know that it is capable of being easily made into an instrument of furthering private interests, and favouring party views and personal prejudices. How this may be, I can easily show you. The first time Sir J. had the power of seeing to the nomination of a delegate whom did we have? why, a particular satellite and worshipper of the worthy Baronet himself. The next time? We have his own son! And the next—supposing he has the chance? Why, one cannot be certain, but possibly some one equally choice will be selected. It may be the Baronet's son No. 2. What does such a practice, if continued, tend to? It clearly tends to, and promises the return of, the now happily defunct *Parsee Punchayet!* This is a consummation most devoutly to be deprecated. If the delegates are to be selected under Mazagon Castle influence, as hath been done on the only two cases as yet on record, it may reasonably be apprehended that in due course of time we shall have a body of delegates without an opinion of their own; whose verdicts will be guided by the smile or frown of the master of Mazagon Castle. I am by no means singular in this opinion; there are scores of men who fear the same consequences, if the present practice is allowed to continue. It will be but a question of time, as vacancies occur in the roll of delegates, and are filled up by men selected in Mazagon Castle; so, gradually, inch by inch, all sense of independence, all freedom of thought and feeling, will be washed away, and nothing remain but skeletons and puppets without a will or thought of their own. "*Nervis alienis mobile lignum*," quite at the beck and call of the Parsee potentate, who like the clever showman, will himself be invisible. "*Hoc volo—sic jubeo*," will be the principle of action. Instead of a body of men, who (entrusted as they are with the best interests, the honour and happiness of the Parsee community,) should not only be just, upright, and impartial, but, like Cæsar's wife, even above suspicion of the contrary. We are likely to have a set of men subject to alien influence, worked, as it were, by a hand unseen, and dictated to by a mind not their own! Such a body was the old *Punchayet* in its latter days, now luckily passed away—"unwept, unhonoured and unsung." This transformation will be slow—but certain, "*gutta lapidem cavat non vi, sed saepe cadendo*." It is simply a question of time. I see looming in the distance the shade of the old régime. Unless the present process of the selection of delegates is speedily changed, we shall have ten years hence the old *Punchayet* in substance, if not in form, sitting in the "Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court." The Judge of the Court will then be a mere nonentity, and justice but a name!

These considerations enable me to decide the question with which I started in the negative. For the future, therefore, when another delegate is to be selected, I trust the former practice of individually asking the Parsee Justices by letter to name some man each may think fit for the place will be re-adopted. Such a practice is certainly much more satisfactory and reasonable than asking the worthy Baronet to trouble himself about such matters, and waste his time, which might otherwise be occupied in a manner more beneficial to the community.

2nd August. CIVIS.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

BARODA, 31ST JULY.

ALMOST two months have slipped away since Colonel Phayre, British Resident, returned to Baroda, and yet we are without a mark of a happy conclusion to diplomatic hostilities. Your readers will remember it was then announced that Colonel Phayre had sought and obtained an interview at Poona with Sir Philip Wodehouse respecting the state of affairs in Baroda. It is understood that the Governor of Bombay recommended a strict adherence to Lord Lawrence's policy of masterly inactivity till certain orders were received from England. Meanwhile, as might have been expected, there was inordinate crowing over our Resident's seeming defeat. Rumours contradictory and conjectures various followed each other with amazing rapidity. You may judge of their nature when it can be asserted that even attentions so becoming as those shown by Gaekwar Mulhar Rao and his consort to Mrs. and Miss Phayre, were manifestly regarded as conclusive evidence that Colonel Phayre had succumbed to the *Khutputtees* of Baroda! "Lying lips are but for a moment," said Solomon in his day; and so in this have these *Khutputtees* found it; for reports and surmises designed to deter have failed to answer the purpose intended, and owners of land and miserable ryots have not slunk homewards in despair appalled by the hateful triumphs of their tyrants. On the contrary, suppliants for justice have discovered that our representative is as firm as ever in humanity's interests and impervious alike to courtesies or frowns. Indeed, thus far at least it is evident that with a courage and determination not unworthy of Outram, our redoubtable Resident has resolved to beard grim khutput in his giant's den, be it even a Gaekwar's hall; and so a gleam of hope still cheers such as helplessly lie groaning

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piteously beneath the heels of oppressors under Mulhar Rao. It is unpleasant to write thus, but the truth must be told as above stated, and that Mulhar Rao has none to thank but himself for a continuance of relations with our Government which redound not to his credit. Apparently, our Resident adheres to his belief that this weak ruler should be saved from his advisers, who, to judge from queer sayings and doings mysterious, assemble to concoct some new contrivance for tapping their great pagoda tree, the Gaekwar of Baroda. If allowed to proceed at a rate so alarming as that reported, your readers may conclude with either a Phayre or an Outram that till the golden fluid shall cease to flow, quite a host of experiments will be surely tried on his unresisting Highness Gaekwar Mulhar Rao. What to them it doth appear is the State's prosperity? and what care they for curses deep, from hapless, homeless, tortured ryots? or their master's final and hopeless confusion? With examples but of yesterday before their eyes, of wary Hariba's short-lived greatness, and bold Rahoorkar's speedy fall, they must needs set their houses in order and take thought only like the unjust steward for an halcyon future in other territory, when coming storms of state in Baroda shall have forced perchance an ignominious exit. With an end of the kind, it seems, in view, they have been casting about in their armoury of devices for a new weapon of defence, for wiles unheard of; and it is to be feared have hit on that costly one, for Mulhar Rao, their own liege lord, which availed His Majesty of Oudh nothing, in his time of tribulation, most richly merited. Poor Mulhar Rao is fondly dreaming, it is said, of John Bull's intervention on his behalf against His Grace of Argyll and subordinates. It it also rumoured that emissaries have been despatched to Europe for no other purpose, and that vast sums have been placed at their command, a portion of which has been already shared here, and the rest will in like manner be appropriated occasionally by a band of *Kutputtees* whose real agents they are; while Gaekwar Mulhar Rao believes, it is added, that his money will ultimately reach the pockets of Messrs. Plimsoll and Fawcett and Eastwick and Kelly, through the kind instrumentality of the East India Association. What will be said in England of beliefs such as these respecting the gentlemen abovenamed? Will they and dear Mr. Bull consider our Resident wants too much when he desires that the harpies under notice be swept off those nests they have feathered so nicely at the expense alike of ruler and ruled? Let us list a while to the counsels Mulhar Rao receives, as alleged, when that bewildered man is perceived to be sorely disquieted, "Fear not Maharaj, let English and native newspapers write what they like. What can they do? What can the Resident do? Was not Outram Sahib removed, and will not Phayre Sahib be also? What can the British Government do? This country is yours, the ryots are your slaves; cannot you do what you like with your own? Fear not, fear not. Have not we the treaty of 1820 before us, and will not the East India Association fight for us, with those mighty Sahibs, *Parliament subbaywallahs*? Fear not, they will frighten the *burra* India Secretary Sahib, who will yield to our wishes, and all the other folk will in future be afraid to meddle with us," &c. Meanwhile great efforts are made to keep the oppressed from approaching our Resident, and Mulha Rao is more than ever encouraged to indulge in the society of people of pleasure. Let His Highness, however, beware and awake from his dream ere it is too late. Unless what is unpleasing is kept from his knowledge, he must be aware that instances can be cited, which if justly placed before your readers, will frequently leave scant room in your columns for other items of intelligence; or let His Highness apply to Colonel Phayre, or Mr. Boevey, our Assistant Resident, for a glance at their records, and ponder well on declarations of grievous oppression and frightful corruption; of damsels roused from midnight slumbers and led for ravishment, as painfully alleged; while such as feebly essayed a rescue were borne away, too, by the arm of power. Then let the ruler of Baroda turn to his advisers and favourites on whom his precious gifts are bestowed with no niggard hand, and to the stately pile he is proudly erecting with millions of rupees wrung from the beggared and scared inhabitants of dispeopled villages within his fertile and once smiling territory, and ask himself if, for all these things, a just and protecting Christian Government will not righteously and speedily call him to account. I shall not intrude any more on your space. What I have asserted, and yet further shall, has attracted too much attention here to be easily gainsaid. Permit me to say, adieu! for the present.

RAJPOOTANA, 26th July.

Many of the letters which will follow this from these States will contain an epitomised account of British Rajpootana, which comprise the districts of Ajmere and Mheirwara. They are both conjoined and planted in the very heart of, and surrounded on all sides of, foreign and quasi-independent Rajpoot States. These British districts so peculiarly situated, amongst a peculiar people, abnormally acquired, and exceptionally governed, can be made the subject of a series of instructive and interesting papers: the more interesting as what, even to Europeans in India, and natives we may add, have hitherto been a *terra incognita*. This is the only absolutely isolated possession in India of the British, our nearest territory being at a distance of some two hundred miles. A residence of eighteen months and a tour through these districts has made me pretty well acquainted with their topography, resources, and system of administration. The railways are disintegrating the territories and the people. The princes and chiefs and the paramount power begin to know a little more of each other and of the land in which they fixedly and temporarily dwell. Travelling is a wide expander of the human brain, an out-rooter of prejudices, and a promoter of experience, if not of knowledge. Railways are the developers of material resources, next after labour, and now that strange lands are being opened up, it may be useful to learn something about them. Before the introduction of the rail, how ignorant the mass of Europeans of one presidency were of the topography of another; or, for that matter, even of their own. The Gazetteers, and facilities of communication, are fast remedying this. But the mutinies, I opine, gave the greatest impetus to the European and British Indian public mind for the acquisition of the geography of this land in our possession.

I have a few words to say on the salt lake of Sambhur, which I visited a short while since, and which lies fourteen miles from Doodoo, the midway station between Jeypore and Ajmere. Our salt revenue throughout India yields the Government a clear profit of £5,640,000 per annum. Bengal is supplied by importations from Cheshire, the Madras coast, Bombay, and foreign Asiatic ports. The salt mines of the Punjab supply that province, Cabul and portions of the North-West Provinces. The Sambhur lake salt is distributed throughout Rajpootana, portions of Hindoostan, Bundlekund, and the Central Provinces. The lake is situated on the borders of Jeypore and Marwar. Before it (with all the revenues for the manufacture or collection of the salt) was made over to the British Government some few years since, by those States, for a stipulated equivalent, it was the cause of perpetual contention between their rulers. In the rainy season, the lake is about twenty miles long by six broad; and so shallow that a man can wade across it nearly everywhere. The deepest part of the lake is towards its south-eastern corner, near the town of Sambhur, opposite to which, at the hottest season, it contracts to a thick, black, muddy pool, about two miles long and one broad. The lake with the town of Sambhur and some sixty villages attached was owned formerly by the States of Marwar and Jeypore in equal shares. First one State, and then the other, taking advantage of any temporary weakness of its neighbour, appropriated the outlying villages, till only twelve, besides Sambhur, remained in joint possession. The salt is collected in beds, a place where the water is about a foot and a half deep is chosen, and an embankment, high enough to let the miry land solidify into a firm rampart, is thrown round a square of about three hundred yards either side, which is further protected with walls of strong 4 inch-thick stakes, and interlacing hurdles to protect the embankment from the waves and wind, which might destroy it, and would interfere with the crystallization. The interior of the enclosure is again subdivided into beds, about 20 feet long and 10 feet broad, but with their embankments a little lower and smaller than the main embankment. Twigs of the feathery *furas* tree are thrown into the beds, and as the water evaporates, the salt is deposited on them in beautiful crystals. The twigs are then cleared; and a further supply of water from the lake is filled into the beds, for a repetition of the process, so long as the season permits. The enclosures and beds last about three years, when they require renewal.

The amount of salt produced at Sambhur is about 60,000 tons annually. Formerly, that is before the revenues derived from the lake passed into our hands, now some three years since, both States of Kishengurh to the west, and Bhurtpore to the east, derived large revenues from the transit duties on salt. These have now been abolished under an idemnity secured to both States by our Government. It is a curious question whence this salt is produced, which can allow so large a yearly abstraction. No salt rivers flow into the lake, and the wells in its immediate neighbourhood at Sambhur on the south-eastern corner and the villages on the northern shore are perfectly sweet. Nor are there any hills in the neighbourhood containing rock salt. It must be formed in the small portion of the lake itself which does not dry, and the springs, intensely saltish, must perpetually flow upwards at that particular spot, more or less abundantly, according to the season of the year. No one, I am told, has examined this pool, in consequence of the treacherous nature of the soil, which is decomposed by the salt in a black quagmire, ready to engulph any person who approaches its margin. The Jodhpore (Marwar) share of the Sambhur lake was taken over by the British Government under a final treaty dated February 1870 on a lease at a rent of three lakhs of rupees per annum together with a royalty of 40 per cent. on all yearly sales beyond 9 lakhs maunds of salt. A similar treaty was concluded with Jeypore about the same time. It would not be difficult to guess on which side the best of the bargain lay. But there is this to be said; both States have been relieved from the burden of this portion of their administration. A vast deal of smuggling carried on formerly has been prevented, and the piratical levying of black-mail has virtually ceased to exist. Both parties appeared satisfied with their bargains. Our possession has terminated endless disputes, and we have, what the Government has long sought, the entire salt monopoly of the country. The country round the lake is dreary and waste. Sambhur is now the head-quarters of an Assistant Commissioner of Customs, who is also the treasury officer, judge of the Sambhur Lake Court, and justice of the peace. There are besides upward of half a dozen European patrols, a regular office establishment, a doctor, and a post office. The Rajpootana State Railway passes near Sambhur, that is after completion, *en route* to Ajmere and Nusseerabad. Before we enter the former district, which I am very desirous of getting into, the traveller has to pass through the small independent territory of Kishenghur. The country is in general barren and very hilly. The administration of this petty principality, the area of which is not more than 724 square miles, has earned for the Maharajah, for a long series of years, the reputation of being one of the best and justest rulers of Rajpootana, and these qualities arise, the Political Agents lay the flattering unction to their souls, from its contiguity to British territory and the good example he follows in emulating the official models in Ajmere. With all this, however, he will not employ a European, or any one of European descent, in any capacity whatever within his territory. His sons are now receiving a real thorough education, the English portion of which is being conducted by a passed B. A. Bengalee Baboo. There is one peculiarity within this little State I must not omit to mention. There are no beggars within it, and every child born, the offspring of Rajpoots, is provided for (if necessary) by the State from his birth to the date of his departure "to that bourne whence no traveller returns." The present Chief, Prithee Sing, happily, was not a prototype of his late father, who was a dissipated, opium-eating and quarrelsome man, ever involved in disputes with his nobles. The revenue of the State is about two lakhs, the expenditure is the same. The army of the Chief consists of 250 horse, 300 foot, and 30 guns. He receives a salute of seventeen guns. He pays no tribute, and contributes nothing to any local corps or contingents.

I learn from Jeypore that Nawab Mahomed Fyz Ally Khan, Moomtar-ood-Dowla, C.S.I., President of the Jeypore Royal Council, has resigned his post. I knew this gentleman well, and a more unassuming and talented native official I have never met. I have not received the particulars, but for the occasion of this resignation must have been very serious grounds. The introduction of the Bengalee Baboo element into the Council has, I think, been destructive of all harmony, and the present Maharajah will in a short while find himself so involved in their toils that nothing but a clean sweep of them out of his territory will bring him peace, if indeed, in the course of time our Government does not insist on the measure. The two Misses Joyce have arrived from Calcutta to take charge of the Native Girls' School from Mrs. J. R. Scott, formerly Mrs. Ockelton, who resigns. The foundation-stone for a Roman Catholic Chapel has lately been laid at Jeypore. The Great Ramgurh Lake project, concerning which I furnished you with full details in May last, is now in abeyance under protest from the Bhurtpore Raj. A question of *easement* I imagine, though I cannot see where or how this can lie.

BOMBAY.

Rain at Surat.—The fall of rain registered at Surat up till Saturday amounted to 29 inches and 49 cents.

A Spinning Company at Broach.—We observe that a Spinning and Weaving Company is to be started at Broach.

Educational.—From a Surat paper we learn that Dr. Bühler, Educational Inspector, N.D., intends shortly to proceed to England.

Rain-fall at Toolsee.—The total rainfall at Toolsee up to Saturday last was 54 inches 92 cents. at the hill and 57 cents 98 inches in the valley.

European Vagrants.—Yesterday there were thirty-one European vagrants in the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

The Elav School Building.—A new building has been erected at Elav, in the Surat collectorate, for the use of the school there, at the State expense.

The Indian Finance Committee.—It is said that a Native Judge in the Bhownuggur State is to proceed to England to give evidence before the Indian Finance Committee.

Lieutenant-Colonel L. Dunsterville and Mr. W. A. Foxton respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Collector of Shikarpoor on the 17th July.

Surgeon Rustomjee Byramjee, M.D., and Assistant Surgeon MacRury respectively delivered over and received charge of the Civil Surgeoncy of Jacobabad on the 16th July.

Engineer to the Nawab of Joonaghur.—Mr. Blaikie, Engineer at Joonaghur, having accepted a more lucrative appointment in the Punjab, his place is vacant for the present.

Opium Smuggling.—On Saturday two Gerasias were arrested near the Surat station with a large quantity of opium in their possession. The opium was found concealed in a turban.

Disturbance in a Public Place.—Runsoor Annajee and seven other natives were charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee yesterday with creating a disturbance in a public place, and were fined Rs. 10 each.

The Late Begum of Surat.—A Mahomedan resident of Surat has sent a petition to Government, in which he prays that the annuity granted to the late Begum of Surat should in future be granted to him.

We are glad to hear that an English officer has been appointed to take medical charge of Lanowlie. Mr. Alexander Watson Milne, L.R.C.P., Edinburgh, L.R.C.S., Edinburgh, is the gentleman selected.

A Pick-pocket.—A Mahomedan by name Shaik Cullen Vuzeer was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing four annas from the pocket of one Keroo Monajee, and sentenced to receive fifteen stripes.

A Noted Thief.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, one Allum Mahomed, a noted thief, was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for stealing four annas belonging to one Cadur Ebrahim.

The New Spinning Company at Surat.—A correspondent states that the capital of the new Spinning and Weaving Company which is to be started at Surat will be four and a half lakhs of rupees, and it will be named the "Meer Goolam Baba Spinning and Weaving Company."

The Vehar Lake.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 2nd August, was 49 feet 8 tenths, the total rainfall up to the same period having been 44 inches 21 cents; in the corresponding week last year it was 47 feet 4 tenths, the rainfall being 49 inches 4 cents.

The School of Arts and Industry at Rajcote.—A committee of the following gentlemen has been appointed to superintend and manage the affairs of the School of Arts and Industry at Rajcote:—Lieutenant-Colonel S. C. Law, Messrs. R. Booth, Krishnajee Luxmon, and M. A. Turkhudkhur.

A Literary Society.—We are glad to learn that Messrs. Kessowjee Naique, Nursey Kessowjee, and Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servae, have become life-members of the Gujeratee Dnyanprasarak Mundlee. The last-named gentleman has also presented a donation of one hundred rupees to the Society.

The House of Correction.—There were 344 prisoners in the House of Correction yesterday. Of these, 142 were under sentences from the High Court, 169 from the Magistrates of Police, and 33 from Military Courts-martial. Of the prisoners, 86 were Europeans and the remaining 258 were natives.

Birthday of the Heir Apparent to the Nawab of Joonaghur.—A correspondent states that the nineteenth birthday of Prince Bahadoor Khanjee, of Joonaghur, was celebrated with great eclat last week, and a grand Durbar was held in the splendid "Mandwa" which was erected for the marriage of the Prince.

Attempt to Commit Suicide.—A Hindoo woman named Bheema attempted to commit suicide on Sunday, by taking an overdose of opium, in consequence of a quarrel with her husband, who would not allow her to go to Poona to see her father who is imprisoned there. She was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where she is doing well.

The Recent Murder of a Goanese.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, a Goanese named Francis Simon was charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Third Magistrate, with culpable homicide amounting to murder, in having caused the death of one Santan Rodrigues in a bakery at Hanuman Lane. A few witnesses were examined and the prisoner was remanded to jail till Thursday next.

Escape of Three Prisoners from the House of Correction.—On Sunday midnight two Mahomedans and a Hindoo convict escaped from the House of Correction. One of the convicts has since been arrested, and has been made over to the authorities of the jail. The convict appears to state that the other two made their way to Worlee, where one of them had buried some property before his admission into the jail.

Fifteen Persons Charged with Murder at Belgaum.—A case is at present pending before Mr. Shaw, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, in which fifteen persons stand charged with murder. Mr. Leith, Barrister-at-Law, and Mr. Vishnu Ghanasham, Vakil, High Court, have been retained to defend the prisoners. At the request of the prisoners' counsel, the Judge has fixed the hearing of the case for Monday, the 11th instant.

Theft.—At the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, yesterday, a Mahomedan named Abdoola Hajee was charged with stealing a *chudder*, the property of one Ali Jooma. He was also charged with being found between sunset and sunrise loitering in a public place without giving any satisfactory explanation of himself. Prisoner was convicted on both the charges and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

The Khoja Sajunbhoy Meerally's Charitable Dispensary.—The total number of patients treated at the Khoja Charitable Dispensary during the quarter from 1st May to 31st July 1873 amounted to 3,458, of which 570 were new admissions. Among the latter there were 570 Khojas—adult males 135, females 137, and children 298. The most prevalent complaints during the quarter were fevers, cough, skin diseases, diarrhœa, colic, rheumatism, and dysentery; there was one case of leprosy.

A Monster Requisition, signed by about five thousand Parsees of Bombay, will be forwarded this day to the Trustees of the charitable funds, asking them to convene a general meeting of the Parsee community in order to consider the best mode of testifying their indignation at the alleged conduct of the police in the matter of the recent Towers of Silence case. It is believed that the Trustees will take no action in the matter, and inform the requisitionists that the subject should now be dropped.

Aggravated Assault.—A Purdasee by name Dewsing Visramsing, was yesterday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with seriously assaulting one Moorjee Rahim, a dealer in firewood. It appears that on Friday morning, while the complainant was in the Bengalpoora road, prisoner went up to him and gave him a violent blow with a heavy stick on the left side of his face. Complainant fell down and prisoner gave him a few more blows. Prisoner was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 30, out of which Rs. 20 were to go to the complainant as compensation.

Aid to Education.—Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Sirvae has presented the sum of rupees six hundred for the purpose of enabling the trustees of the Sir Cowasjee Jehangeer Gundavee Anglo-Vernacular School and Charitable Dispensary and Library to purchase maps, terrestrial and celestial globes, and other apparatus for the use of the school, and medicine for the dispensary. In recognition of the valuable aid afforded by Mr. Byramjee Sirvae, the trustees have resolved to get his name inscribed on all the apparatus presented by him.

Judgment on Award.—Yesterday, in the High Court, Mr. Macpherson (holding the brief of the Advocate-General) appeared before Mr. Justice Bayley in the matter of Prembai v. Dhunbai, and on behalf of the plaintiff moved for judgment in pursuance of the award of the 14th June 1873. He produced the Prothonotary's certificate of the 31st July, certifying that no application had been made to set aside the award which was duly submitted to the Court under an order of the 19th July. By the arbiter's order the plaintiff is entitled to receive Rs. 5,000, and His Lordship gave judgment as moved for, together with the costs of the application.

A Scene in the Gaekwar's Sooba's Court at Nowsaree.—A correspondent of the *Bombay Summachar* states that a Parsee priest named Bapoojee Cursetjee Moola, aged about twenty-two years, was charged on Wednesday before the Sooba of Nowsaree with not properly supporting his wife. While before the Sooba the priest got very much enraged, advanced towards the Sooba, and laid hold of him, at the same time exclaiming that the Gaekwar's raj was tyrannical and oppressive. Some peons tried to lay hold of him while the disturbance was going on, but the priest beat off the peons, and it was necessary to call in some of the military dependents of the Gaekwar before order could be restored. The priest was ultimately arrested and put in heavy irons. The Sooba now will not allow any one to come before him, and it is said that he has reported the matter to the Durbar at Baroda. The unfortunate priest is still in custody.

On Dit.—We have heard various rumours as to who will be the champion shot of the Presidency in the forthcoming Rifle Meeting; the conditions for the Championship have been altered from those observed in previous years, but at whose request or suggestion is not known. Lieut.-Colonel Laughton, the present Champion, is looked upon as one who will not be easily beaten, but those who have seen him practising lately say he is not shooting up to form. Mr. Tyndall, 68th Light Infantry, who shot second for the Championship in 1872, and ought to have won it, is viewed as a likely hand, but it is stated that his practice is not uniformly good. By knowing ones Mr. Adam Smith, the ex-champion of 1871, is reported to be doing well in practice, but the hopes of many are centred in Mr. Watson, of the P. W. D., as the coming man—his shooting lately with the Snider rifle having been somewhat extraordinary, especially at long distances.

Outsiders appear not to be much feared; the 56th are not making good scores in practice, and the odds, at present, are fifty to one that the Championship of the Meeting, in September next, will not go out of the Poona Rifle Club.—*Deccan Herald.*

The Sacred Dead.—"Let the inquisitive among our readers repair on an evening to the highest part of Malabar Hill, and they will find a large space surrounded by high walls. In this space are four circular towers, which may be seen from great distances, but cannot be seen from the neighbourhood. Each of them is from fourteen to eighteen feet in height, and enclose a space of about twenty feet in diameter. The space thus enclosed is paved with stones, and has a hole in the centre to allow the matter which comes out of the dead bodies placed there to pass underground. Of these four towers of silence, or, as the Parsees call them, *dokhmás* (દોખમા), one is set apart for the exclusive use of the *Chooligars*, the smaller sect of the Parsees, and two belong to the *Shenshâis*, the other sect, which embraces the majority of that enterprising people. The fourth tower is used for the reception of dead bodies which have undergone surgical operations. The two belonging to the Shenshais, the more numerous sect, are used alternately for six months at a time. Only professional corpse-bearers are allowed to go inside the gate, which is shut as soon as the bearers come out of it. These professional persons, who are about fifty in number, and live chiefly in the Fort, are shunned by other Parsees for their work's sake. They are forbidden to touch lamps of fire in any form. At dinner they sit separate from the rest of the company. Their position in society may not inaptly be compared to that of Jack Ketch in England. The educated and intelligent among the Parsees do not like this mode of disposing of their departed friends, and some of them are for enjoining by will that their heirs should bury them in English fashion. Mr. K. R. Cama, in an excellent pamphlet written in Guzerattee, declares that this custom, to which habit alone can reconcile man, was, to a certain extent, regarded by Zoroaster as a nuisance. In proof of this statement we quote a dialogue between Hormuzd and Zoroaster, wherein the latter asks Hormuzd 'whom we should regard as worthy of the higest praise? Hormuzd is said to answer; 'He who destroys towers of silence, and thereby makes his mother earth thrice happy.' C."—*Argus.*

'James Jenkins,' said a national school master to his pupil, 'what is an average?' 'A thing, sir,' answered the scholar promptly, 'that hens lay eggs upon.'

'Why do you say that, you silly boy?' replied the pedagogue. 'Because, sir,' said the youth, 'I heard a gentleman say the other day as a hen would lay, on an average, a hundred and twenty eggs a year.'

HIGH COURT.—5th August.

[Before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent.]

SHORT CAUSE.

513-73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Motilall Shewlall v Chogilall Nundlall—Jefferson and Payne.

LONG CAUSES.

634-72—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Joosub Jaffer Wydina v Cristnajee Nagraj—Dallas and Lynch.

16-72—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Bapoo Sjoo Naiquin v Cassee Naiquin—Jefferson and Payne (Part heard)

745-72—Jefferson and Payne—Cassee Papoo Naiquin v Bapoo Sajoo Naiquin—Craigie, Lynch and Owen (Part heard.)

188-73—Leathes, Crawford and Boevey—Manocklall Gungadass v Laldass Ramdass and others—Shapurjee and Thakurdass (Settled.)

389-72—Jefferson and Payne—Mathew Benjamin Cohen v Her Majesty's Secretary of State &c.—Mr. Peile. (To be referred to arbitration.)

147-72—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Vullubdas Hurjeevundas and another v RustomjeeHormusjee—Leathes, Crawford and Boevey.

223-72—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Venayeck Trimbuck v Luxmibai Hindu widow—Chalk and Turner.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Green.]

SHORT CAUSES.

201-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Maneckvahoo widow v Lilladhur Bhanjee and others—J C Cama.

390-73—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Purka Ananda and others v Coombar Veera Jaitha—No appearance.

409-73—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Jairam Hurry and others v Visram Heerjee and others—No appearance.

506-73—M M Munshi—Bomanjee Nusserwanjee v Gabriel Francis Dias—No appearance.

511-73—Leathes, Crawford, and Boevey—Lalchund Mahokundas v Bhimbhoy Lalloobhoy—No appearance.

514-73—Macfarlane and Skipsey—John Macfarlane and another v Kessowram Bapoojee—No appearance.

LONG CAUSE.

953-70—M M Munshi—Chintoba Purshotum v Thucker Ruttonjee Laljee—Tyabjee and Sayani.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey.]

SHORT CAUSES.

426-73—Shapurjee and Thacurdas—Khakee Padumsey v Mirza Abdool Latiff Khan—No appearance.

450-73—M B Barbhaya—Jamsetjee Ardaseer v Morarjee Jadowjee—No appearance.

501-73—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Nanabhoy Burjorjee v Bhicaijee widow—No appearance.

503-73—J Gopall—Mugga Gowa and others v Moossa Raya—No appearance.

507-73—A Framjee—Dossabhoy Sorabjee v Morarjee Jadowjee—No appearance.

512-73—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Charles Peile and others v Visram Govindjee—No appearance.

LONG CAUSES.

681-72—Jefferson and Payne—Waljee Muddonjee v H. Bazonjee—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas.

427-70—Tyabjee and Sayani—C Hyder Ali and Co v H Thavur & Co—P Cowasjee.

321-71—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Baee Meherbaee, widow, v Khoja AlibhoySomejee—Manisty and Fletcher.

507-72—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Baee Jeevee v Soonderjee Govindjee—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

613-71—P Cowasjee—Dheeroo Jeewanee v Fazulla Cassumbhoy—Tyabjee and Sayani.

THE COLABA COMPANY, LIMITED.

At an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company, held on the 28th July, certain special resolutions were passed by a show of hands, one of which was for winding up the company and selling its business and property to a new company, to be formed under the same name but with a more extended field of business, the chief feature of which was intended to be the establishment of a spinning mill on the company's property. In consequence of a demand made by certain shareholders that a poll should be taken upon the special resolutions referred to, the meeting was adjourned and a poll was held at the registered office of the company on Saturday last. The adjourned extraordinary general meeting was held yesterday for the purpose of declaring the result of the poll. Mr. E. M. Fogo occupied the chair. He said the scrutineers, Messrs. Vurjeevundas Madhowdas and Cursetjee Dinshaw Cambata, had handed in the result of the poll, which was as follows:—

"We hereby declare that the following is the result of the poll taken on the 2nd instant:—For the propositions, 426 votes representing 808 shares against the propositions, 358 votes representing 857 shares. The majority required by clause 51 of Act 10 of of 1866 to pass a special resolution has not, therefore, been obtained."

The Chairman said the proposition of the directors was consequently not carried. A vote of thanks to the Chairman, proposed by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, closed the proceedings.

TERMINATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL MATCH.

Last night's continuation of the "match of the season" was one continued series of severe scrimmages, relieved now and then by splendid touches of individual play. A better game has not been played this season, nor one which from its "roughness" has been more appreciated by spectators. The English were again the victors, and we cannot grudge them the "glory," considering the tremendous spirit which animated the Celtic thew and sinew opposed to them. We never saw Scotland play with more of the "fire of old Rome," and that success was not with her was probably more her misfortune than her fault. The sides were very evenly balanced; if anything the weight was on the side of the English.

The Scotch opened the game with the wind in their favour, and in consequence of this fact and the "go" with which they started they bore the ball well down to the English goal, and within the first quarter of an hour had compelled the Saxons to touch-down. The scrimmages were powerfully contested, and the ball was kept so hot that no "runs" were made worth speaking of. Murray, who together with Chalmers played half-back, attempted to run several times, but in his chief attempt he was heavily floundered by Turner—not the legal Turner but the "tother gentleman." Peile also made one or two attempts on behalf of the Englishmen, but in each case he was speedily collared—a fact probably due to his new jersey, which was of a very unyielding disposition, as once or twice he found to his cost. For your dodger and strong runner there is nothing like the jersey which leaves itself between the fingers of whoever attempts to clutch it. When half time was called the struggle continued to be very desperate, each man going to work with his teeth set on behalf of his nation. For the most part the ball was kept near touch in a line with the middle of the field; but on one occasion it was carried uncomfortably near the English goal line: this was when a Celt with a fine old Badenoch patronymic got hold of it and ran through a number of the English side until, two yards from the goal line, he was collared and earthed by Peile the Elder. Here a struggle took place which ended in Chalmers kicking the ball well into the English quarters, but unfortunately it was not followed up, and Hardcastle (one of the English half-backs), scorning to touch-down, kicked well down the field, and shortly afterwards the ball was safe in touch at the side of the field. Now the struggle was renewed with unabated ardour—McIvor, Cassels, Hunter, Hart, Dougal, Beyts, opposing their might in the scrimmages to the brawn of England's best "forward" players—Branson, Cartwright, Roberts, Read, A. Turner, H. Turner, and Hatch. When the ball trickled out from the multitude of legs, it was pretty sure to find its way into the hands of Cope or Boevey, both of whom for the English played an excellent game in the face of several personal disasters. When the game had proceeded very evenly for a considerable time, the ball somehow got in Lushington's way, and he made a clear run into the Scotch goal quarters. This ended in Peile having a "try," but the ball just soared above the outside stick, and Scotland was saved. Campbell, the Scotch back (who, together with Boddam played very steadily all through) ran out with the ball and kicked it, thus bringing it to the centre of the field. It was driven back again to the Scotch borders, where it had to be touched down. When it came out again it was once more pinned to the centre of the field, whence Read and Cope made some gallant efforts to carry it into the Scotch ground, but one thing and another were too much for them, and "no side" was called after Cope had made a good but unsuccessful drop-kick at goal.

We hope there will be a return International Match. No match seems to be more popular either with the Bombay public or the players. The amount of "feeling"—but of a right good kind—which it calls forth from the competitors makes one feel thankful that the United Kingdom *is* the United Kingdom, otherwise there would be some hard "international" kicks going on near the Cheviots and on each side of St. George's Channel. This year the English have fairly beaten the Celts, having obtained one goal and a number of touch-downs against a few of the latter made by the Scotch and Irish champions.

In Galloway, according to a Scotch paper, large craigs are met with having ancient writings on them. One on the farm of Knockieby has the following words cut deep on the upper side:—

Lift me up, and I'll tell you more.

A number of people once gathered at this craig, and succeeded in lifting it up in the hopes of being well repaid; but instead of finding any gold they found written under it:—

Lay me down as I was before.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The ship Hermon, 1,076 tons, Captain E. J. Shaw, will sail to-day for Calcutta viâ Madras with a cargo of 14,000 Indian maunds salt.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Penang, 475 tons, Captain F. Cotton, arrived yesterday from Kurrachee (August 1st) with a cargo of 2 bags ivory, 66 dubbers ghee, 4 cases indigo, 32 bales wool, 11 packages skins, 50 bags babool seed. She brought 6 bales wool and 100 bales cotton for transhipment for other ports, and Mr. Hamilton and two servants, Lieut. Lucas and servant, and two deck passengers.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

High Water Time	Height	August.	Low Water Time	Height
H. M.	IN. FT.		H. M.	IN. FT.
9 9 m / 8 16 a	4 4 / 2 2	Tuesday 5	1 51 m / 2 56 a	5 5 / 0 9
9 59 m / 9 25 a	5 7 / 3 2	Wednesday ... 6	2 53 m / 3 56 a	6 5 / 1 9
10 44 m / 10 21 a	6 5 / 4 2	Thursday 7	3 52 m / 4 43 a	7 4 / 2 10
11 26 m / 11 15 a	7 2 / 5 2	Friday 8	4 43 m / 5 30 a	8 0 / 4 1
...... / 0 4 a	...... / 7 11	Saturday 9	5 30 m / 6 13 a	8 4 / 5 5
0 5 m / 43 a	5 9 / 8 3	Sunday 10	6 15 m / 6 56 a	8 2 / 6 4
0 54 m / 1 22 a	6 1 / 7 11	Monday......... 11	7 0 m / 7 40 a	7 7 / 6 10

Moon—Full, 8th, 6h. 42m. P.M.

A CURIOUS SUIT FOR MAINTENANCE.

RAMABAI, WIDOW OF MAKUNDA SAKHARAM, V. DAMODHUR MOROBA AND ANANDROW MOROBA.

At the High Court, a few days ago, the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey delivered the following judgment in the above suit:—

His Lordship said—In this suit the plaintiff Ramabai sues to recover the sum of Rs. 2,000 on account of her maintenance as a Hindoo widow from the defendants Damodhur Moroba and Anandrow Moroba as purchasers of the whole of the undivided property of the plaintiff's family, to wit, a house in 2nd Coombharwada lane, which was purchased by the said defendants at an auction sale held by order of the mortgagee of the said house, Jairam Antoba, under a power of sale contained in two mortgage bonds executed to the said Jairam Antoba by Shivshanker Krishna and Chintamon Krishna, the nephews of the said plaintiff. It was stated further in the plaint that the said sum of Rs. 2,000 claimed as maintenance was fixed by arbitrators, to whom the differences between the plaintiff and her aforesaid nephews had been referred. The claim is resisted on the grounds that the house in 2nd Coombharwada lane, in the plaint mentioned, is not the undivided property of the plaintiff and her nephews, but is the separated property of the latter; and that, therefore, neither under Hindoo law nor under the arbitration award is the house nor are the defendants who purchased it liable for any sum on account of the maintenance of the plaintiff. The issues set down for trial were:—Had Mukunda Sakharam, the husband of the plaintiff Ramabai, any estate or interest in the house in the plaint mentioned? 2. Were Mukunda Sakharam, and his nephews Shivshanker Krishnajee and Chintamon Krishnajee, at the time of the death of Mukunda Sakharam, members of a united Hindoo family, and as such entitled to share in the house in the plaint mentioned as joint family property? 3. Was the house purchased by Mukunda Sakharam out of the proceeds of ancestral property sold by him as the manager thereof? 4. Did the said house become chargeable with the maintenance of the plaintiff as in the 2nd para. of the plaint alleged? 5. Do the award of arbitrators and the judgment of this Court in the 5th para. of the plaint mentioned in anywise affect the title and interest of the defendants in the said house? 6. Were the indentures of mortgage in the 3rd para. of the plaint mentioned made with the knowledge and consent of the plaintiff? 7. Were the defendants purchasers, or was Jairam Antoba a purchaser of the premises for value without notice? 8. Is the plaintiff entitled to the relief prayed for or any part thereof? 9. Are the 2nd and 3rd issues material to the merits of the case? The 9th issue was raised at the request of plaintiff's counsel. I find in the negative, and for the defendants, on the issues Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 8 and in the affirmative, and for the defendants on the 9th issue. It is unnecessary that I should record any finding on the 6th and 7th issues. The plaintiff's family are Hindus of the caste called Namdev Shimpi, or tailor caste. Sakharam Madhavjee died in 1834, leaving a widow, Gungabai, and three sons, Shivram, Mukunda, and Krishna. It is not established very clearly in what year the widow Gungabai died, nor is this very material. She died somewhere about 1866 or 1868. Shivram Sakharam died childless in 1843, leaving him surviving only a widow, named Harkubai. Mukunda Sakharam also died childless in 1861, leaving him surviving only a widow, named Ramabai, the plaintiff in this suit. Krishna Sakharam died in 1856 leaving a widow, Radhabai, who died about four years ago, and two sons, Shivshankur and Chintamon, who are still alive. The family were a united family and lived as such in a house in Nagdevi Street, which was the undivided property of the family, up to 6th February 1862. There is no contest as to the facts above enumerated. On the 6th February 1862 the surviving members of the family were—Gungabai, widow of Sakharam Madhavjee, of the first generation; Harkubai, widow of Shivram Sakharam, Mukunda Sakharam, and his wife, Ramabai, the plaintiff, and Radhabai, widow of Krishna Sakharam, of the second generation; and Shivshanker and Chintamon, sons of Krishna Sakharam, and his wife Radhabai, of the third generation. Of these Shivshankar and Chintamon were minors, the latter having been born in the year 1853 and the former about two years earlier. On the 6th February 1862, therefore, the plaintiff's husband, Mukunda Sakharam, was the sole adult male in the family, and he had been the sole adult male since the death of his younger brother, Krishna, in 1856. On the 6th February 1862 the old family house in Nagdevi Street was sold for Rs. 11,250 to Vithaldas Mangaljee under the deed marked 1, which was executed by Mukunda and his mother Gungabai, and by Radhabai, the mother of the minors Shivshankar and Chintamon. On the same date, the house in 2nd Coombharwada Lane, against which the plaintiff seeks to enforce her claim to maintenance, was purchased from Jiwandas Lakhmidas for Rs. 4,225 under the deed No. 2, which was executed to Radhabhai alone, as the mother and guardian of her minor sons, Shivshankur and Chintamon, and on the same date Harkubai executed the separate release No. 3. From the 6th February 1862, Harkubai, having received Rs. 500 out of the proceeds of the sale of the house on account of her maintenance, left the family and went to live with her own brother. From or about the same date the other members of the family, Gungabai, Mukunda and his wife, the plaintiff, and Radhabai and her two sons, went to live in the new house, and there they lived together. Mukunda and his mother Gangabai and Radhabai died in the new house. The plaintiff Ramabai continued to live in the new house, until she was turned out by her nephews, Shivshankar and Chintamon, or until she left in consequence of her differences with them, some three or four years ago. It is contended for the plaintiff Ramabai that the fact of all the members of the family except Harkubai having continued to live together in the new house, and the evidence of the four or five witnesses who deposed that the family lived together because they were still united is sufficient to establish that the family was still a united family and that the new house was the undivided property of that united family. But I cannot hold this view. The deed No 1 was executed by Mukunda and binds his widow the plaintiff. The deed No. 3 was executed to Radhabai alone as mother and guardian of her infant sons. And the recitals in both these deeds and in the release No. 3 appear to me to prove most clearly, that on the date on which these deeds were executed the old family house in Nagdevi Street was sold and the proceeds of the sale were divided in order to effect a division of the family property. It is not necessary that I should in this written judgment transcribe any portions of those deeds Nos. 1, 2, and 3. It is sufficient if I state their effect briefly to be this. Mukunda, who had disposed of all the family jewels and had also already raised money on the house for his own purposes was to receive Rs. 400 only as the equivalent of the rest of his share of the family property. Each of the widows, Gungabai, Radhabai, and Harkubai, was to receive Rs. 500 on account of her maintenance. And the balance was to go to Radhabai in trust for her sons, who were minors,—a portion of this balance being at the same time invested in the purchase of the house in 2nd Coombharwada Lane from Jiwandas Lakhmidas under the deed No. 2. I have no doubt whatever that the deed No. 2 was intended to operate, as it purports to operate, as a conveyance of the new house to Radhabai, as mother and guardian of her infant sons; and that neither Mukunda nor any other member of the family took, or was intended to take, any right, title, or interest, to or in the house so conveyed. I cannot look on the fact of Mukunda and plaintiff and Gungabai continuing to live with Radhabai and her sons as at all inconsistent with this view of the case. They had no other house to live in. The old woman Gungabai would naturally live with her son, with her daughters-in-law, and with the only two sons born in the next generation, unless her existence there was rendered unendurable. Mukunda, although somewhat of a debauchee, appears from the deed No. 1 to have behaved with scrupulous honour in the division of the proceeds of the family property between himself and his young nephews. He was the only grown man on whom Radhabai could rely for the management of her affairs. It was not strange that she should be willing to receive him into her house. Of the witnesses who deposed to the family being undivided up to Mukunda's death and up to the present time, the only independent witness unconnected by ties of relationship was Gopal Narsi, who lodged in the new house; and he admitted that it was quite possible that the family may have divided their property before his acquaintance with them commenced although they did live together and appeared like a united family when he lodged with them. Under this view of the case I necessarily arrive at the conclusion that the plaintiff is not entitled to recover anything on account of her maintenance against the house in the plaint mentioned under Hindu law, merely because she is the widow of Mukunda Sakharam. It remains to be considered whether any valid charge against the said house was created, subsequently by the plaintiff's nephews, Shivshankar and Chintamon, which can be enforced against the defendants. On the 2nd August 1869 Shivshankar and Chintamon, having then arrived at their majority, executed a mortgage of the house in the plaint mentioned to one Jairam Antoba for Rs. 1,600. The mortgage deed contains the usual clause empowering the mortgagee in case of default made by the mortgagor to sell the property, and a clause for the facilitating such sale and freeing the purchaser at such sale from responsibility for the application of the proceeds of the sale. On the 1st February 1870 a further sum of Rs. 1,100 was advanced by Jairam Antoba to Shivshankar and Chintamon on the same property. The mortgagors having made default and notice having been given them, the mortgagee caused the house to be sold by auction and it was knocked down to the defendants for Rs. 5,000 on the 6th April, 1871. On 27th May 1871 the house was conveyed to the defendants. Immediately however, that is between the execution of the mortgage deed for Rs. 1,100 to Jairam Antoba on 1st February 1870, and the auction sale on 6th April 1871, proceedings were held between the mortgagees and their aunt, the plaintiff, which it is contended operated to create a valid charge on the house for Rs. 2,000 in favour of plaintiff, and it is further contended that as the defendants had notice of the charge at the time of the auction sale they purchased the house subject to the payment to plaintiff of Rs. 2,000. Now there is no doubt that defendants received due notice of the claim of plaintiff at the auction sale. But this notice was of no value whatever against the defendants unless the claim of plaintiff was one which is valid against the purchaser at the auction sale of the right and title then conveyed. Unless the claim is good, the notice of it was useless. The claim of the plaintiff which I have now to notice was created thus. On the 28th May 1870 the plaintiff Ramabai and her nephews Shivshankar and Chintamon, referred to the arbitration of the witnesses Balkrishna Harichandar, and Narayan Krishna, a claim for maintenance made by plaintiff out of the sale proceeds of the house in the plaint mentioned, for the sale of which the nephews were then in treaty with Godawaribai and Gourabai, the mother and aunt of the defendants. This particular treaty for sale was subsequently abandoned. It is asserted for the defendants that this reference to arbitration and the proceedings subsequently held thereon were the result of collusion between plaintiff and her nephews. It is not necessary in the circumstances of this case to decide whether there was any such collusion, and I refrain therefore from expressing any opinion on this point. The arbitrators made their award on the 21st July 1870, awarding to the plaintiff Rs. 2,000 out of the sale proceeds of the house; and this award was duly filed in this Court and embodied in a decree of the Court on the 6th February 1871. I am, however, of opinion that this decree is inoperative against the defendants and against the property which they purchased, because neither they nor the mortgagee Jairam Antoba from whom they purchased were parties to it—because the mortgage deeds in execution of which the auction sale was held were dated earlier than the reference to the arbitrators—and because by the terms of these mortgage deeds the purchaser at such auction sale was relieved from all responsibility regarding the disposition of the monies paid for the property after they were paid to the mortgagee. The decree of the Court will therefore be to reject the claim with costs.

EAST INDIA FINANCE COMMITTEE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 8.

(SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE).")

THE EVIDENCE OF Mr. JOHN FLEMING.

(Concluded from yesterday's *Bombay Gazette.*)

The Committee met again to-day, Mr. Ayrton presiding.

Mr. Denison—Have you personally visited Carwar?—Yes in 1865; but I have not visited Dharwar. (Mr. Fleming explained the condition of Dharwar harbour at the time of his visit).

What were the physical difficulties which made the Government of India halt in its design of opening the port?—I do not know of any physical difficulties. Vessels drawing 19 feet of water can ride with perfect safety at low water.

Has the Government at home proceeded with their plan regarding the Carwar Railway?—I do not know what the Government is doing.

A good deal of the opposition which has been met with from Bombay is the fear that this new harbour would injure the trade of their own port?—I believe that to be the principal cause of their opposition.

In your paper reference is made to Coompta; do they not offer opposition?—As a matter of fact, many of them have agents already at Carwar, and I beg to put in a memorial addressed by the merchants of Coompta to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce expressing their willingness to move to Carwar in the event of a railway being made.

What are the objections which have prevented the railway from being gone with?—I understand the Government is afraid to undertake anything which will involve a charge on the revenue, and it is opposed by the Chamber of Commerce at Bombay.

Has there been any opposition from the G. I. P. Company to the line?—No, I believe not.

The Chairman—Can vessels lie during the monsoon at Carwar?—Yes.

At what distance from the shore?—300 or 400 yards.

Sir G. Balfour—There is a fine island off Carwar, and a bold headland, which would afford great facilities for guiding ships into the harbour?—The facilities for approaching the harbour are very good, and the steamers of the British India Company, which visit that harbour, have never had to wait.

There is no bar at Carwar?—None.

But bars are the characteristics of the harbour all along the west coast of India?—Yes.

What additional protection would trade require beyond what the harbour at present affords?—I do not think it would require any additional protection unless the trade assumes the proportion of the trade of Bombay.

Mr. Denison—Is there not one great objection to the plan that it is very unhealthy?—I know the Concan is a most healthy place, because I have had people residing there since 1860, and they have enjoyed the most perfect health.

Sir D. Wedderburn—I suppose I must go the length of saying that Carwar is the best harbour in British India?—I would hardly go the length of saying that, but it is a very fine harbour, the best of its size.

I would put it this way then: is there any other you know better?—Bombay is a very fine harbour, but it is very difficult of access.

Can you explain why it is that Carwar has never had any good development?—Because there have been no roads to it until recently.

The ghauts are very inaccessible?—Yes; but the road now made is a very fair road.

Do you think the Canara fever has had nothing to do with it?—The Canara fever never seriously affected Carwar itself; but in making the roads it did. It has quite disappeared from the country now.

Sir George Balfour—Is it not true that as soon as Bombay got that country transferred from Madras, the whole cry against the Madras Government for not making these improvements ceased?—Well, Bombay people are afraid that if Carwar is made the trade of Bombay will be diminished.

You have no doubt of the feasibility of opening up the country through the ghauts?—None; it is an easier Ghaut than the Thull or Bhore Ghaut.

Mr. Dickinson—Should the railway be a guaranteed railway?—I have no doubt that the converse of the guaranteed system would be successful, and that, instead of Government guaranteeing the interest, the Government should find the money, and the Company would guarantee the interest to the Government and also guarantee it against loss.

The Chairman—You would have the Government to advance the money?—Say that the Government advance the money to the Company at four per cent., which is the amount at which the Government can borrow money, the Company could be required to subscribe a certain sum of money before-hand and deposit it with the Government as security.

Would the contract require that the Government should construct the line at an estimated cost, or that the Company should construct it?—The Government would have nothing to do with it, except by way of supervision. The nature of the supervision would be that the works, as they proceeded, should be seen to be sufficient, and that the material supplied was good material.

It would be an inspection rather?—It would be inspection.

Inspection, say, when the line was finished and before it was opened?—No inspection in that sense; the idea I have is, that there should be continuous supervision of the material sent out from this country and of the works, as they progress.

Mr. Crawford—I suppose it would just come to be this—that a specification would be drawn out beforehand, and Government would see that the contractor worked up to the terms of the specification?—Yes, I would proceed on a specification.

Mr. Fawcett—You said it would be a paying thing for Manchester if this line, which you advocate, were constructed?—I did not mean Manchester.

I take your own words, you said it would be a paying concern for Manchester?—What I would say is, that the difference between 200 and 400 miles would be equal to so much profit.

Therefore, it would be sold at a cheaper rate to Manchester and Manchester would profit?—Yes.

You have said this line would be a most successful line; you have not the least doubt about its paying; you have spoken in its favour in very short terms—why don't you give a candid proof of the sincerity of your convictions of the profitableness of the line and supply the capital yourself: Government would not object?—I suppose not, but the capital required would be £1,100,000, and I don't happen to possess so much.

Government may say there have been companies started with a large capital, pray make the line yourself?—I consider it a certainty that this railway will yield over 4 per cent., probably 5 or 6 per cent., and I don't think it probable that native capitalists will withdraw their money from investments which yield them a much larger return to re-invest them at 4 per cent.

If there is this great confidence that you have described, how is it that its advantages are not pointed out to the European capitalist. Why are not its advantages to Manchester pointed out?—It has been described as a railway likely to pay a fair return.

If you are going to get a great supply of cotton through this railway, and if you are going to save a considerable amount on each pound of cotton, and a railway which pays 6 per cent., it must be obvious that you could scarcely present a more lucrative speculation to Manchester cotton buyers?—The Manchester cotton buyers are not railway investors: they have their money in Manchester cotton mills.

As to the opposition of the Bombay merchants you think that it is an interested personal opposition?—I can give no other explanation.

But they may report that, as you have property at Carwar, your support of this line is an nterested personal support?—Certainly, but they cannot deny that the opening up of the country would be of immense advantage to the country.

You are aware that it has been said that it would be a losing concern to the Bombay people?—By one person.

Oh! no; by serval persons. Then, has the opposition to the railway been given up?—I believe the *Bombay Gazette* is opposing it at this moment.

I thought you said there was only one person opposing it?—Yes, the *Gazette*.

Then, what you mean is, that there is only one public agitator in the press opposing it?—Yes.

Is that the only paper which has written against it?—I believe so.

Has not the *Times of India* opposed it?—No.

Then are all the other people in Bombay in favour of it?—I do not know what all the other people in Bombay think.

But you said there was only one opposed to it, so you must be able to answer for the opinion of all the others?—I made reference to the representatives of public opinion.

Now, suppose your plan was agreed to, and that Government advanced the money at four per cent., and suppose the scheme turned out a second Mutlah Railway—because equally glowing accounts were given at the time of that undertaking—what security would Government have for the two millions, or whatever they advanced for the construction of the Carwar Railway, except a railway which would not pay its working expenses?—I cannot suppose the case you put.

But Port Canning, we were told at one time, was to be the great port of India, the Mutlah Railway was to take the produce of all that side of India to it, and there were statements exactly similar to those you are now making about Carwar—I do not say your expectations may turn out to be untrue, but as a business man you must know that these representations must be carefully received—now would the Government receive any other security except the railway?—They would receive the guarantee of the railway and the sum deposited.

How much—one-half?—I do not think so much would be necessary.

One-tenth?—Yes.

Well, suppose your railway cost £600,000 and Government got one-tenth, or £60,000, and they have handed over to them an annual loss of £25,000, as in the case of the Mutlah Railway?—The cases are not at all parallel; they are perfectly different.

How?—In this respect. It was believed that the merchants of Calcutta would make use of the Mutlah Railway, but trade went to Calcutta and remained there, and did not go to Port Canning. I believe more must have been done at Port Canning than has been said to be done. But Coompta, which is the rival at Carwar, is not a port at all, and already there is a considerable trade at Carwar, and those at Coompta say they will bring the whole of their trade to Carwar.

Oh yes, and similarly strong statements were made at the time as regards to Mutlah. I have no doubt you are as convinced at this moment that the railway would turn out a great success as the original projectors of the Mutlah Railway were, that their scheme would turn out a considerable success. All of us are liable to mistakes, and we come to this point again—suppose Government were to advance the money necessary for the construction of this railway, and were to receive as a deposit only one-tenth of its money as a security, and if the railway were to turn out not to pay, the only security Government would have would be an unproductive railway?—Yes.

Now, would you, as a business man, not think that if you advanced nine-tenths of the money required to construct any public work you would think it necessary to exercise the most careful supervision or control to see that your money was not wasted?—Yes.

Then, this control would be so much that the railway would practically be constructed by the Government?—No; but let me say this. The amount to be deposited has nothing to do with the principal. Let the Government demand such an amount as will cover its risk. As I understand Government says we will make no railways unless we suffer no loss; and I say here is a railway in which people are willing to deposit such a sum as will cover the loss.

Has any such offer been made to the Government?—Not that one-half should be deposited.

Who would pay the superintendence that would be required, because it would be very heavy if Government were to see that its nine-tenths of the money were properly applied?—Government. I do not think the Company should be called upon to pay for a heavy staff.

Ah! Now we are getting the transaction out more clearly. In addition to advancing nine-tenths on a security of one-tenth, which I think is imperfect security, the Government would have to pay all the expenses of superintending the construction of the railway?—It would have to be a matter of arrangement with the Government.

Would not every bridge that required to be constructed, every earthwork, every bit of material which was being used require to be constantly watched by Government?—If they deemed it necessary, yes.

But it must be necessary: there must be no *if* about it so long as Government is advancing nine-tenths of the money. You know perfectly well, Mr. Fleming, that no man of business would advance money, as you propose, without taking these precautions?—Doubtless, Government would take precautions.

Then, would not these precautions involve expense?—Clearly they would involve expense.

The Chairman—Would it not be better for the Government to enter at once into a contract with a responsible contractor, like Mr. Brassey, to construct the line, and would they not be better without the intervention of the Company than with. It would arrive at precisely the same thing, would it not, to have the line constructed for a given sum?—I see no objection to that; but the proposition I made was to meet this difficulty that the Government apprehended a loss.

The Chairman—That refers to a working contract which would be a different thing: we are now speaking of the construction.

Mr. Fawcett—Now, then, the advantages, as I understand you, would be two-fold—first to the people who owned cotton at Carwar, and second to the people who purchased this cotton in Manchester?—Allow me to say that I did not mean to refer to the profit to Manchester.

But you did refer to it?—Reference was made to it, but that was not part of my argument.

You said it would be a paying concern for Manchester?—I did not say anything about Manchester.

I take your own words (to the shorthand writer)—Read his answer.

The Chairman—The question was put in such a way by the honourable member, Sir George Balfour, and Mr. Fleming merely assented.

Sir Thos. Bazley—Allow me, Mr. Chairman, to refer to the assumption that Manchester would benefit. Don't you think that the American prices regulate the price of cotton, and that if cotton be grown cheaper in India, it does not follow that it would be sold cheaper in Manchester?—Clearly.

Sir Thomas Bazley followed this question up with several others bearing on prices and the distribution of profits, and then asked—If the means of communication were improved the cotton would be cheaper?—Yes.

And it would be cheaper to Manchester?—Yes.

The Chairman (to Mr. Fleming)—You have touched on a point of political economy, which the honourable member for Manchester (Sir Thomas Bazley) wishes to be cleared up. The Chairman here read some extracts from Mr. Fleming's paper showing the quantity of cotton that the railway would send forward, and he inferred that that quantity would not have the effect of diminishing the prices of cotton in Manchester but would follow the prices of cotton ruling there, whether high or low—the quantity that would be sent from Carwar not being sufficient to rule the market.

Mr. Fawcett (to Mr. Fleming)—I should not have referred to Manchester had you not referred to it yourself.

Mr. Fleming—I think you must have misunderstood me.

The Chairman—It arises in this way, the hon. member, Sir George Balfour, put the question in a certain way, saying that a certain share of the profits would go to certain parties, and the witness merely assented.

Sir George Balfour—It was all my fault. I did not mean to take that view of it.

Mr. Dickinson—Mr. Fawcett has referred to the necessity of those benefitting from the railway making it. Now, is it not the fact that no one can benefit so much from it as the land owner, and that the owner of the land is the Government of India?

Mr. Fleming—I should say so, and the Government of India receives one-half of its revenue from land.

Sir George Balfour—Is it not the fact that the Government of India has been doing a great deal during the last 30 years in opening up communications?

Mr. Fleming—It has, but it has not been doing half enough.

[Mr. Fleming's paper had been printed and previously circulated among the members of the Committee, but, by some mistake a copy had not reached Mr. Fawcett's hand—both Mr. Fawcett and Mr. Fleming having been out of town for some days. Mr. Fleming was accordingly requested to read his paper that Mr. Fawcett would have the opportunity of cross-examining him on any portion of it. He accordingly read it.]

With reference to the terms of this arrangement with Government, Mr. Fawcett put a few questions as to the highest and lowest prices the Elphinstone shares had ever reached. He said he observed it with the fact that a great many shares had been allowed to be forfeited—from which the natural inference would be, either that they were unsaleable at the amount of the calls for which they were forfeited, or that they had so little value in the eyes of the holders, that they found it the most economical thing to forfeit them. Suppose, he said, that a man held a share in any company on which a call of £10 was made, if he could sell that share at £11, he would rather do so than allow it to be forfeited, and would put the £1 in his pocket.

Mr. Fleming replied that the fact of the shares being perfected or unsaleable at any given time was no test of their value, because the circumstances of a place required to be taken into account, and Bombay was very hard pressed at the time. The quantity of shares of all kinds which were

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thrown into this market by bankrupt sales was enough to bring down any market.

Mr. Fawcett also put a number of questions to ascertain the *net* income of the Elphinstone Company for some years before the completion of the transfer to Government, and commented somewhat strongly on Mr. Fleming in his paper having stated the *gross* income. Mr. Fleming, he said, as a business man, ought to have known.

Mr. Fleming stated the *net* income was calculated hurriedly from reports which he had in his possession in the Committee room.

Mr. Fawcett laughed outright and said—But you must know, Mr. Fleming, that I cannot take a statement of the net income calculated offhand in that manner as at all a reliable statement, or a statement on which it is possible to build any argument or inference. We would require to have your method of arriving at the net put down so as to test your conclusions—can you put in a statement showing the net income?

Mr. Fleming undertook to do so.

From Mr. Fleming's statement it appeared that the Company was paying about 2 per cent.

Mr. Fawcett—Then this is a correct description of your transaction with Government. The Government bought a company which were paying 2 per cent. and whose profits were not so great in the year of the purchase as in the year preceding, and the Government bought it at par, though the Company was in this position the year before that the shareholders were forfeiting and relinquishing their position?

Mr. Fleming—That is one way of describing it, but it is a very unfair way.

Mr. Fawcett—Is there one single expression in any question wrong—I am not referring now to the policy of the Government.

Mr. Fleming—I do not think it is a correct way of looking at it.

Mr. Fawcett—But is there one single expression wrong?

Mr. Fleming—No it is quite true; but Government purchased an incomplete property.

Mr. Fawcett—It is incomplete and you some time ago referred to an intention of the Company to construct further works for the benefit of the public?

Mr. Fleming—Yes.

Mr. Fawcett—Then it comes to this: the Government buys a thing at par, which pays two per cent., and instead of the public getting any compensation they have the sorry consolation that it remains as it was; whereas, if it had remained in the hands of a private company, new works would have been constructed, by which the public would have been greatly benefitted?—I cannot speak about the two per cent., but if the Company had still had charge of the works, they would have proceeded to construct tidal basins, and would have sold a portion of their land to do so.

Mr. Fowler—What would have been the cost of making a deep sea basin?—The estimated cost of the Elphinstone deep dock scheme was about £700,000.

Mr. Fawcett—What is the net income Government now receive from the property?

Mr. Fleming—I am unable to say, because there is a general bunder account comprising the earnings of all the bunders in Bombay?—They are not shown separately.

Mr. Fawcett—Is it incorrect to say that Government has bought this property at an outlay of £1,800,000 and that they are deriving an income of 2 per cent. from it?

Mr. Fleming—I cannot say exactly for the reason I have stated. The net income from the whole of the bunders amounts to Rs.6,75,000.

Mr. Fawcett—Government would have got more if they had developed the property.

Mr. Fleming—Yes.

Mr. Fawcett—Why has it not done so?

The Chairman—That is a question the witness cannot answer from his own knowledge.

Mr. Fawcett—Perhaps Mr. Grant Duff (who had come in during the examination) can give us the reasons of Government.

The public were requested to withdraw and remained outside for about 20 minutes. On being re-admitted,

Sir C. Wingfield said—In the evidence you have given you have referred to a memorial of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce against your proposed railway, and speaking of it you say "the Chamber of Commerce merely recommended further consideration." But I observe that in the memorial itself the memorialists speak of the arguments that have been advanced in support of the scheme and meet them one by one and attempt to refute them; so that it is rather a fine expression to say that they merely recommend further consideration.

Mr. Fleming—No, I think the memorial was not the result of the Chamber as a Chamber. What took place at the Chamber was the passing of a resolution such as I have quoted. The memorial was never submitted to the Chamber at all.

Sir C. Wingfield—I merely go by the memorial itself.

Mr. Fleming—It is a fact that a certain resolution was adopted by the Chamber, but the memorial following upon it was never submitted to the Chamber.

Sir C. Wingfield—That is a point on which we cannot enter now, but I wish to bring out the fact that the memorial does more than recommend further consideration. It brings out that this would be an undesirable project.

Mr. Denison—But it is not unusual for public bodies to have their chairman to draw up memorials?

Mr. Fleming—Yes, that is a fact.

Mr. Fawcett—Your paper says there were two dissentients. These dissentients were your own friends, Nicol and Co., and the firm of Ritchie, Steuart and Co., that is to say, the dissentients represent Nicol and Co., who have property at Carwar, and Ritchie, Steuart and Co., who have also bought property there?

Mr. Fleming—Yes.

The reading of the paper was then proceeded with.

With reference to Dr. Wilson's letter,

Mr. Fawcett said—It is a most extraordinary thing that Dr. Wilson, whose mind is now quite full of this Carwar Railway, did not enlighten the Committee upon it when he was examined. He was here till last year, and said nothing about it, and now he returns to Bombay and has got his head so full if it that he takes to writing letters on the subject.

Mr. Fleming was resuming the reading of this paper when he was interrupted by Mr Fawcett, who questioned the propriety of the Committee receiving evidence (which Mr. Fleming was now tendering) on the comparative merits of any competing schemes.

The Chairman quite agreed with Mr. Fawcett.

Mr Fawcett—The question is one for the Secretary of State. It is a question of policy, not of finance.

Mr. Fleming said he was very anxious to give such evidence in reply to certain statements of Mr. Maclean when under examination as to the value of the port as a commercial port and the route that cotton would take. These statements of Mr. Maclean he characterised as incorrect and untruthful.

Mr. Fawcett—But we cannot go into disputes of this kind. You say Mr. Maclean's statements are untruthful—that is a very strong term; but if we receive your statement in answer to Mr. Maclean's, we shall be bound to admit somebody else's in reply to yours if they came forward.

Mr. Fleming said the term was perhaps too strong, but he wanted to counteract them by evidence.

The Chairman said there would be no end to the investigation if they entered into discussions of this kind.

The public were again requested to withdraw, and after a few minutes' consultation was re-admitted. The witness was then informed that the Committee could not admit the concluding portion of his paper. The Committee then adjourned.

[The portion printed above, at the beginning of this report, was the portion received. What now follows was the portion rejected]

By a telegram from Bombay, dated 9th June, I learn that the exports to 30th June this season will probably be—

	Docras.	Bales.	Bales.
Compta to Bombay	48,000 =	......	16,000
Carwar to Bombay	17,000 =	5,600	
" "		8,000	
" Europe		12,000	
			25,600

The past season in the Dharwar districts was a very late one, and I am informed by wire that the whole of the indigenous and much of the sawginned Dharwar cotton is left above the Ghaut.

The last crop was not a large one, but I cannot estimate the cotton thus left in the district at less than 40,000 to 50,000 candies*; and, it may serve to illustrate the loss occasioned by the want of proper communications with the coast, to state that cotton is at present offered for delivery in November at Rs. 20 per candy under present price at Carwar.

Although cotton is the principal export from the Dharwar districts, it is so merely because the means of transport to the coast are limited and very costly, and are monopolised by cotton, which gives a better return than other produce, such as grain, seeds, saltpetre, coarse sugar, &c. There is scarcely a richer or better populated territory in the Bombay Presidency, but much land now lying fallow would be brought into cultivation if the means of exporting the produce were provided.

There used to be a large export of oil seeds, which has entirely ceased owing to the cotton absorbing the whole carrying power of the country.

The cattle employed in this traffic are those set free from agricultural work during the dry season, but even were larger numbers available they could not be subsisted along the roads to the coast; indeed, as it is, during dry seasons, the traffic is seriously impeded by the short supply of forage and water.

Extensions of the G. I. P. Railway *via* Dikhsal or Sholapore to Hooblee, have been advocated in perference to the Carwar line, the respective distances to the seaboard being—

Hooblee *via* Dikhsal to Bombay .... 423 Miles.
" " Sholapore " .... 483 "
" to Carwar .... 100 "

It has been represented that *all* the cotton of the Dharwar districts *must* go to Bombay, either for export to Europe or local consumption.

There is no good reason for such a belief. Cotton is sent to Bombay from outports where there are no facilities for examining, packing, or shipping, but in the case of Carwar all the needful facilities exist.

Already, although the supply of cotton reaching Carwar is comparatively small and irregular, insufficient to maintain a steady direct trade, a large proportion of it goes direct to Europe.

It is no deviation for vessels proceeding from Bombay *via* the Cape to call at Carwar, and the deviation for steamers bound for Suez is very trifling.

But even if it be admitted that all cotton must go to Bombay, the cost of conveyance from Hooblee via Carwar, say 100 miles by rail and 260 miles by sea, would be much less than 423 miles by rail via Dikhsal, or 483 miles via Sholapore.

The question, however, must not be regarded merely with reference to cotton, which after all occupies but a small proportion of the cultivable land † as compared with other less valuable products, the importance to which of cheap means of transport is obviously much greater than to cotton.

In conclusion, I submit that there exists no more certain mode of increasing the fiscal resources of India, and rendering them sound, than by improving and cheapening her means of transport, and so enhancing the value of the products of her soil.

* 1 Candy = 2 pressed Bales.

† Colonel Trevor, R.E., reported that only 16 per cent. of cultivable and in the Dharwar Collectorate was under cotton cultivation.

FORECASTS OF EXPENDITURE FROM LOAN FUNDS ON RAILWAYS AND IRRIGATION WORKS.

MEMORANDUM, No. III.

On the forecast of Railway charges.

THE accompanying forecast of the charges on the revenues on account of Railways has been prepared in the following way:—

2. Statement No. I shows the total capital expenditure on Guaranteed Railways up to the close of 1871-72, and the estimated expenditure thereafter for each year up to 1877-78. The figures for 1872-73 and 1873-74 are taken from the Regular and Budget Estimates of expenditure in India, and from estimates of expenditure in England prepared in the India Office. The rates of exchange fixed in the contracts have been followed in this statement, and in No. III, in converting rupees into sterling. There is not much room for difference of opinion as to the general sufficiency, of this forecast. It cannot be absolutely said that one or two millions more than are here estimated could not be properly spent in enlarging the conveniences of, or improving the existing Guaranteed Railways, but it may be affirmed that there is no immediate need for any further expenditure than is there set down, nor any near prospect of its being required.

3. Statement No. II gives similar information in regard to State Railways. These figures are based on the best available information as to the probable cost of each Railway, and on the assumption that a yearly total expenditure of three millions sterling will be met by the State.

4. In this table all Railways belonging to the State are included, except the Patree Salt Branch, which may be looked upon as a tramway for the service of the Salt Works, and has been paid for out of current revenue. First come the open Lines—two in number—the Calcutta and South-Eastern, which was surrendered by the Company that had constructed it, and the Nalhattee Branch, which was purchased.

5. The second group consists of sanctioned Lines in more or less advanced stages of progress. In this group is included the Holkar (State) Railway, which is made with funds lent for the purpose by the Maharaja to the British Government at 4½ per cent. interest.

6. The third group consists of Lines which may probably be undertaken hereafter, and for which projects and estimates have been prepared. The total annual expenditure on all the State Lines from the years 1874-75 onwards is taken at £3,000,000, but in order to allow of any modification that circumstances may require, or more precise information may show to be necessary, the annual expenditure on the third group of Lines (which the exception of the Gwalior Railway, for which Maharaja Scindia has undertaken to contribute a loan at 4 per cent. interest) is only shown in the gross, and not parcelled off between the several Lines, as is done in the second group of "sanctioned" Lines.

7. The rejection of any one or more of the proposed Lines need not, then, affect the total annual expenditure either on the third group, or on all the Lines taken together, which may be adjusted to the estimated figure of three millions sterling a year from 1874-75 onwards.

8. In Statements III and IV we arrive at the effect of the foregoing estimates on the annual revenues of India. Statement III exhibits the total of the capital expenditure on Guaranteed Railways as detailed in No. 1, and the interest thereon.

9. It is clear that much of the value of this forecast depends upon the estimate of the net traffic receipts. For the years 1872-73 and 1873-74, the estimates lately submitted are taken—for 1874-75 the increase is taken at £270,000—and for subsequent years, the annual increase is estimated at £100,000. A brief explanation of the estimates for 1872-73 and 1873-74, abstracted from the reports already laid before the Government of India, is attached to this Memorandum. It is believed that this estimate is not oversanguine. A comparatively small development of any new paying traffic on one of the great lines would make the estimate too low

10. In Statement IV a similar process is repeated for the State Lines, but with a little difference. The Holkar 4½ per cent. loan of one million is shown by itself, and the interest is calculated separately. The Nizam's State Railway is not taken into account at all, as the funds are provided by the Nizam. But all other Railways are supposed, for the purpose of this forecast, to be constructed from funds raised by loans bearing interest at 4 per cent. The only head calling for further remarks is that of "net traffic receipts." It is quite impossible to foretell with any accuracy what these will be on lines of a novel character, which pierce districts where trade does not run in the well-worn channels occupied by some of the Guaranteed Lines. All that can be done is to study the results of the Guaranteed Lines, and such statistics of the new districts as can be obtained, and then to frame an estimate, leaving a wide margin for unknown contingencies. This has been done, and of four different estimates, three of which were prepared on different plans, the lowest has been taken. It is believed that these figures represent a very low estimate of the probable returns of the State Railways. For the year 1873-74, the Budget Estimate of net receipts has been taken as a guide.

11. Lastly, Statement No. V shows the Guaranteed and State Railway net charges together. The "total" figures in this table show the whole estimated net charge on the revenues, on account of all the Railways, on the basis of calculation explained in this Memorandum.

Explanation of estimates of net traffic receipts of Guaranteed Railways for 1872-73 and 1873-74.

The Regular Estimate of net traffic receipts of Guaranteed Railways for 1872-73 is £2,470,000, the Budget Estimate having been £2,924,000—a decline of £454,000. Of this sum, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway accounts for £315,000, the Bombay and Baroda Railway for £41,600, and the Eastern Bengal Railway for £88,000. A great portion of the last two differences is explained by the expenditure in restoring the works injured by floods being met from the Revenue Advance Account. On the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, the decrease is partly attributable to a decline of traffic, and partly to the adjustment in the course of year of certain charges between Capital and Revenue, which throw a large charge on the revenue of the year.

The actual net traffic receipts applied in reduction of the charge for guaranteed interest have been—

	£
1868-69	2,230,527
1869-70	2,628,942
1870-71	2,556,781
1871-72	2,868,918
1872-73, Regular Estimate	2,470,000
1873-74, Budget Estimate	2,900,000

Before the last figure can be accepted, it is necessary to show the decrease in 1872-73 is not due to any general decline of traffic that can be considered permanent. This can best be deduced from the Revenue Accounts, which show the actual earnings and actual expenditure for each calendar year.

Years.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Profits.	Miles open.	Percentage of earnings absorbed in working.
	£	£	£		
1868 ...	5,353,209	2 874,503	2,478,706	3,931	53·7
1869 ...	5,739,382	3,226,878	2,512,504	4,065	56·2
1870 ...	6,246,591	3,411,959	2 834,632	4,780	54·6
1871 ...	6,125,332	3,444,361	2,680,971	5,025	56·2
1872 ...	6 373,390	*3,510,353	2,863,037	5,209	55·1

* Exclusive of £64,329, expended on works rendered necessary by the floods of 1871 and 1872, part of which is chargeable to Capital.

It appears from this that, although there has been a decline of traffic on the two chief Railways of the country, the gross earnings for the year 1872 were greater than those of any preceding year. And while the cessation of the work of construction has thrown on the Revenue Account, the whole cost of such charges as were previously shared with the Capital Account, the cost of working has not increased in such a way as to neutralise the benefit of the increase of earnings.

During the year 1873-74 the open mileage will exceed 5,600 miles and some new traffic may be expected. On the old lines the state of the goods traffic will depend on many circumstances which cannot be foreseen with precision. In the passenger traffic, however, an increase may be confidently expected. The number of 3rd and 4th class passenger tickets (which constitute 95 per cent. of the whole number) issued during a series of years has been—

		No.
Year ending 30 June	1867	12,849,975
" "	1868	14,490,165
" "	1869	15,340,194
" "	1870	16,750,537
" "	1871	17,368,575
" "	1872	18,391,485

It is calculated that an increase of 10 per cent. over the number of passengers carried in the year ending 30th June 1872 would yield £150,000 of additional earnings.

Bearing in mind the present position of trade, and the circumstances affecting the different Railways, it is considered that £2,900,000 should be taken as the best estimate that can now be formed of the net traffic receipts for 1873-74.

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INDIAN ITEMS.

HEAVY RAIN AT SIMLA.—Owing to the damage done to the roads by the late heavy rain around Simla, the daks are generally from twelve to fifteen hours late in arriving.

SUICIDE OF AN OFFICER.—On the evening of the 28th of June a Mr. Lionel Levert, aged 29, son of an officer in the late Imperial French Army, committed suicide by shooting himself in a cab in London. From the evidence it appeared that the deceased served formerly in Her Majesty's 56th Regiment in India.—*Delhi Gazette.*

OCTROI DUTIES IN SIMLA.—The Government have, we hear, sanctioned the introduction of octroi duties into the municipality of Simla, and the municipal body have determined to farm its collection. An auction of the farm for six months will be held, we understand, very shortly. We have no doubt the sale will realize a good round sum.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

THE PRATT MEMORIAL.—The total amount subscribed for the Pratt Memorial Fund is now, we are informed, Rs. 53,284. It is proposed to build a Girls' School in Calcutta, to be connected with the Calcutta Diocesan Board of Education, and called the Pratt Memorial School, with provision for the free education of a certain number of orphans or poor girls on the foundation.

FINED FOR REFUSING TO ANSWER QUESTIONS.—In the Madras Court of Small Causes, on Friday, the defendant in a case refused to answer a question that was put to him by Mr. Wright, who appeared for the plaintiff. The judge ordered the defendant to answer the question, but he would not, and was in consequence fined fifty rupees; in default seven days' imprisonment.

THE MADRAS RAILWAY.—The traffic receipts, for the week ending 19th July 1873, amounted for passengers, &c., to Rs. 44,839-10-5 and for goods, &c., to Rs. 72,521-14-1, making together Rs. 1,16,361-8-6, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 140-6-2. During the corresponding week in 1872, the receipts were Rs. 1,05,738-9-3, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 127-1-5.

PRESERVATION OF GAME.—The Municipality of Dalhousie is, we are informed, engaged in preparing rules to prevent the indiscriminate slaughter of game within the municipal limits. Licenses are to be granted to shoot only at the proper season of the year, and also for the sale of game; and being in the possession of game at certain seasons is to be made a punishable offence.—*Englishman.*

COMPENSATION TO ASSESSORS.—We notice that an allowance similar to that hitherto made to jurymen, as compensation for any expenses they have incurred on account of attendance at Sessions trials, will be made to assessors provided the amount do not exceed rupees three per diem. In calculating the time occupied in attendance, if the journey be made otherwise than by rail, a distance of twelve miles will be held to represent one day.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

WE are told by the *Shanghai Courier* that Dr. S. W. Williams, Secretary to the United States Legation, who left China after a residence of nearly forty years, on the 28th June, has almost completed his new dictionary of the Chinese language. The work extends over 1,150 pages of three-columned quarto, and contain explanations of 12,500 Chinese characters, and will altogether be the most complete guide to the Chinese language ever published.—*Englishman.*

DARING ROBBERS.—Early on the morning of Wednesday last, Dr. Shaw, of the Remount Depôt, was attacked by a gang of highway robbers about eight miles out of Bangalore on the Oossoor road, from which station he was travelling to Bangalore. The lawless villains managed to pull the bedding out of the coach, but the gallant doctor, on recovering from his surprise, attacked them with a stout walking-stick, upon which the cowards took to their heels.—*Bangalore Examiner.*

EVEN the best-meaning men sometimes find themselves in a difficulty; and this must have been the case with one of our worthy subscribers. He had the happiness of an addition to his family circle, and desired to communicate the fact to his friends. It was suggested to him to send a notification thereof to the paper, as a very easy method of announcing the event. Mr. Jones said, "Yes, that would be easy enough certainly; but these announcements require to be authenticated. And I should be afraid to take so young a baby to the newspaper office for such a purpose as that."—*Indian Daily News.*

THE Rangoon journals publish obituary notices of Mr. F Housman, late Recorder of Rangoon, who after a residence in the province of five years, died at Rangoon on Friday, the 18th instant. Mr. Housman appears to have been very popular with the people of Rangoon, and the local newspapers dwell on his death with evidently sincere feeling. Mr E. S. Mann is now officiating for Mr. Housman. All the courts in Rangoon were closed for three days out of respect to the memory of the deceased.—*Ibid.*

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION IN BENGAL.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL has now done such justice to the higher education of the twenty millions of our Mahomedan subjects in Bengal, that they will henceforth be without excuse if they do not take the place they deserve in the administration of the country. Taking the whole of the endowment of Mahomed Mohsin, which Lord Northbrook's liberal grant of Rs. 50,000 for general education enables him to do, the Lieutenant Governor devotes it to purely Mahomedan education In a statesmanlike resolution, he announces the details of his measure. He retains a strong central Mahomedan college at Calcutta; he establishes subordinate Mahomedan Colleges at Dacca, Rajshaye, and Chittagoug, the chief centres of the Mahomedan population; he sets aside a considerable sum to pay the school fees of deserving Mahomedan boys who attend the ordinary schools and colleges and learn English; and he assigns Rs. 12,000 a year for scholarships tenable by Mahomedans. Most of the scholarships are to be given for proficiency in English studies or Western learning, rather than in Arabic studies or Oriental learning. The main object is to get Mahomedans to take to English literature and science with something of the industry shown by the Hindoos. Those who know Mahomedanism best, on both its religious and political sides—which are so closely connected as to be one—may doubt if this be possible. We confess that we have more hope of the extension of primary education in the districts inhabited by the descendants of those who were forcibly converted to Islam. But, at last, we have done our duty as a Government. We shall watch the results of the experiment with interest.—*Friend of India.*

A CURIOUS TURKOMANEE CUSTOM.

WE find the following in a letter to our Allahabad contemporary from his Pattanpore correspondent:—

The secret of Russian progress in Central Asia—anyhow of that portion of it held by the Uzbegs, Sarts (Tadjiks), Turkomanees, and Khirgizi Kasaks—is that they invariably accept the customs of the country. Englishmen scruple to do so. The Central Asiatics are very hospitable; so soon as the news of a stranger travelling in their territory reaches them, the villagers are on the *qui vive*, a deputation of men only advances some miles along the road, and *nolens volens*, you are shouldered high and carried to within a few hundred yards of the city, where you are met by the village maidens and children, to whose tender mercies you are now consigned. One advances with an enormous dish of milk, another with a seer of melted butter or ghee—a *bonne bouche* to the tallow-eating Russ; should you not force yourself to drain each of these, you are at once ostracised, as a scoundrel and a vagabond, forsaken by every one, denied food, shelter, or intercourse, and soon fall a prey to an avenging hand. This, I believe, may account for the untimely end of certain British emissaries, who long ago disappeared and left no trace behind them. *Au contraire*, if you rub your chest and give place to exuberant expressions of delight over this series of drenches, practically testifying the same to your hosts by leaving no heel-taps, you are borne along by the young men to a suitable resting-house, proceeded by the "elder" leading a merry procession, of all ranks, among which a Bakshi (troubadar) or two are scattered, who strums the *dutara*, or two stringed fiddle, and sing the songs of Maktdumkuli, the Turkoman saintly poet. On reaching your allotted dwelling you are placed upon a felt mat, the villagers disappear, and a Turkomanee maiden is told off to shampoo your wearied limbs. This girl must be treated as a wife in every respect, otherwise you will soon be marched beyond the village precincts, and fall a victim to morality. One is expected to pass a week or so in his new-found felicity, during which feasting goes on in the Turkomanee style. A large bonfire is lit at night, a sheep slaughtered, and a portion of the blood rubbed over each guest's forehead. So soon as the feast is ready, the male community partake, washing it down with wine stored in enormous stone jars, which flank the entrance way to each dwelling. The females now join the circle, the fire is allowed to smoulder away, while music and warlike snatches keep up the revelry. Finally an aged patriarch unsheaths a sword, waves it over his head, and says, "*You are free.*" Immediately the women rush off to the jungle—each is followed by a brave. In an hour or so they all return, and so the ceremony ends. The villagers pass you on with a deputation to the next hamlet, where the same *entre* awaits you

AMOK BY A CHINAMAN.

ON the 10th April, an amok by a Chinaman took place at Banda under the following circumstances. Mr. Herman Empting, who had about five months before come out from Germany to Banda with his wife and child, was manager of a spice estate in that island, on which estate a Chinaman named Lie Kong Seng was labourer. The latter was detected in an act of dishonesty, for which he was to have been put into the hands of the police and punished. He in consequence made an amok at 8 P.M. on the aforesaid day, and, armed with a *bade bade* (a sort of knife), inflicted several severe wounds on his master, mistress, their child, and a native servant. Though medical assistance was afforded as speedily as possible, the servant died nine hours afterwards. Mrs. Empting, who was stabbed in three different places, died after 44 hours dreadful suffering: Mr. Empting received a deep wound on the spine, which will probably disable him permanently. The child, a boy 6 years old, who endeavoured to defend his mother against her murderer, was wounded on the left arm. Some 120 natives employed on the estate were in the neighbourhood, but they took to flight instead of hastening to assist their master and mistress, on hearing the cries of the latter when murderously assaulted. The murderer, who was very calm, voluntarily surrendered to some native watchmen: he offered his own girdle to bind himself with, saying at the same time "*sakarang boleh bekin sama saya apa suka.*" (You may do what you like with me now). After having been preliminarily examined on the 21st April, he was tried on the 30th April, found guilty and sentenced to death: the sentence will be carried out as soon as it shall have been confirmed by the Court of Justice at Amboyna, and its execution authorised by the Governor General. The only excuse brought forward for the commission of the crime was that the murderer had become *mata glap* owing to insulting language made use of towards him by his master. This however, cannot be taken into consideration as an extenuating circumstance, because a doctor and several witnesses, including the murderer's own wife, have declared that the accused was very calm and in the full possession of his senses before and after the commission of the crime.—*Straits Times.*

AN ENGLISH BARRISTER'S DIFFICULTIES BEFORE A NATIVE JUDGE.

THE *Bangalore Examiner's* Mercara correspondent writes—

A curious case happened yesterday before Mr. C. Soobiah. In a very important case of division of property, a Barrister-at-Law and Advocate of the High Court of Madras appeared for the defendant, when the following scene took place:

Barrister-at-Law—I appear for the defendant in this case.

Judge—Where is your power of attorney?

Barrister-at-Law—I am exempted from filing any.

Judge—I do not think you are. Under what law are you so exempted?

Barrister-at-Law—Vide Court Fees Act—Schedule III. Part II. 'No advocate, &c.'

Judge—Oh! but this does not apply in the least—the words do not sufficiently explain?

Barrister-at-Law—The words could not be more explicit.

Judge—Well, let me study a little—[Sheristadar, a man with large whiskers is sent for and consulted, and after a reading the para. [in Canarese] half a dozen times and long arguments in some gibberish, which turned out to be the Coorg language.]

Judge—Oh! I understand now—but you are only a Barrister, not an Advocate of the High Court.

Barrister-at-Law—Oh yes, I am an Advocate of the High Court.

Judge—Well prove it.

Barrister-at-Law—How do you wish me to prove it?

Judge—Well, have you no certificate from the High Court to this effect?

Barrister-at-Law—Oh no—you can take my word for it.

Judge—I cannot take your word, I want invincible proof.

Barrister-at-Law—Well, I have appeared before the Superintendent of Coorg, Major Thompson, and before Major Logan the 1st Assistant Superintendent, without filing a power. Those gentlemen accepted my word and surely you might; for it is not likely that a gentleman would assert he is an Advocate if he were not so.

Judge—Well, I do not care a pin about what my superiors do. You have not proved yourself to be an Advocate and I shall not allow you to appear without a mooktearnama.

Barrister-at-Law—Please send for an Almanac and you will find my name in the list of Advocates.

[Foster's Almanac for 1873 is sent for.]

Judge—Your name does not appear in the list in this Almanac.

Barrister-at-Law—Well, it will appear in Gantz's People's Almanac.

[Not one of these Almanacs was to be found in Mercara.]

Barrister-at-Law—Does the Court pin its faith to Foster's Almanac?

Judge—I certainly must, as Government supply us with these Almanacs.

Barrister-at-Law—Will the Court make an order to this effect?

Judge—I am not fond of making orders when I have made up my mind. I do not see the necessity for an order. Besides what kind of order do you want?

Barrister-at-Law—The Court is bound to make an order and as follows:—The case being called on, Counsel appears for Defendant. The Court calls upon *Counsel* to put in a power of attorney. Counsel asserts he is exempted under provisions of Schedule III. Part II. of the Court Fees Act. The Court however on reference to Foster's Almanac for 1873 finds Counsel's name omitted in the list of advocates, and therefore refuses to allow him to appear without a mooktearnama?

Judge—I cannot make such an order. I suppose you wish to get damages from Mr. Foster. However cite me as a witness and I shall be glad to run down to Madras.

Barister-at-Law—If the Court will adjourn the case I will prove I am an Advocate. It is hard because a horrible publication has omitted my name that I should be subjected to all this annoyance. Besides the Almanac referred to is not conclusive proof.

Judge—The Almanac is conclusive proof, and the case cannot be adjourned.

Barrister-at-Law—The case has already been on the file for nearly five months and only issues settled, so I think the Court might grant an adjournment.

Judge—No. I have made up my mind and it is no use speaking on the subject.

Barrister-at-Law—Well, if the Court will not make an order I will put in a power of attorney under protest and appeal to your superiors.

Judge—I do not care what you do—put in the power under protest and I will proceed with the case.

The power of attorney was put in under protest and the case proceeded with.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

THE following Order in Council has just been issued:—

At the Court at Windsor Castle, the 26th day of June 1873. Present—The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas in many appeals now pending before Her Majesty in Council no effectual steps have been taken by the parties or their agents to set down their cases for hearing, although more than twelve months have elapsed since the arrival and registration of the transcript of appeal in this country, and it is expedient to make further provision in that behalf, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, and upon a recommendation of the Lords of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the solicitors or agents for the party appellant in all such appeals now pending before Her Majesty in Council are hereby required to take effectual steps to set down their cases for hearing within six months from the date of this order, and in all other appeals to Her Majesty in Council within a period not exceeding twelve months from the date of the arrival and registration of the transcript in this country.

And Her Majesty is further pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that it shall be the duty of the Registrar of the Privy Council to report to the Lords of the Judicial Committee the names of the parties and dates of the decrees in appeals in which no effectual steps have been taken within the aforesaid periods of time to set down the case for hearing; and the Lords of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council shall be at liberty to call upon the appellant or his agent in such cases to show cause why the said appeal or appeals should not be dismissed for non-prosecution, and (if they shall so think fit) to recommend to Her Majesty the dismissal of any such appeal, or to give such directions therein as the justice of the case may require.

And Her Majesty is further pleased to order that nothing in the present order shall prevent the dismissal of an appeal under the 5th of the Rules approved by Her Majesty on the 13th of June 1853, in cases to which that Rule is applicable.

Whereof the Governors of Her Majesty's plantations and dominions abroad, and the Judges or officers of Her Majesty's Courts of Justice from which an appeal lies to Her Majesty in Council, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ARTHUR HELPS.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH OF JULY 12.

PROVERB FOR THE HOUR.

The course of true love never is kept clear.

AMENDED SAYING.

"When France is tranquil, the World is satisfied."

REPORT ON 'CHANGE.

"I feel myself at home in the City," said His Majesty the Shah. "Here, at least, we all worship the profit."

THE "LIBERATION" SOCIETY.

The two Archbishops—*To them* Mr. Mail, M.P. "Delighted, your Graces, to find you so earnestly co-operating with me for the destruction of the State church!"

NICE EMPLOYMENT

If "the recent Sugar Conference at Paris" was attended by gentlemen engaged in the public service, they must now know something by agreeable experience of the sweets of office.

GOOD FOR TRADE.

Go and marry, my boy; mind you that's a safe plan
To employ tailor, shoemaker, butcher, and baker,
Grocer, draper, and milliner, medical man;
And, but let us hope not, now and then, undertaker.

A RUSTIC MORALIST.

Rector (going his Rounds.)—"An uncommonly fine pig, Mr. Debbles, I declare!"

Contemplative Villager—"Ah, yes, Sir, if we was only, all of us, as fit to die as him, Sir!!"

AN EXTINGUISHER.

Forward and Loquacious Youth.—"By Jove, you know upon my word, now—if I were to see a ghost, you know, I should be a chattering idiot for the rest of my life!"

Ingenuous Maiden (dreamily)—"*Have* you seen a ghost?"

AGGRAVATING FLIPPANCY.

Flippant Lady.—"You seem depressed, Mr. Beauclerc! No bad news, I hope?"

Romantic Gentleman—"Ah! if one could only *forget*!"

Flippant Lady—"Dear me! Hadn't you better tell me all about it? and *I'll forget it for you*!"

OBVIOUS INITIATIVE.

(A lively Native of the Deep Sea seizes hold of a Shepherd's Dog by the Tail, who makes off as fast as he can.)

Fishmonger (in a rage)—"Whustle on yer dog, Mun!"

Highlander (coolly)—"Whustle on m' dog? Na, na, friend! Whustle you on your *partan*!!"

VOX POPULI.

"I don't pretend," said Smellfungus, "to be destitute of the love of praise; on the contrary, believe myself much more largely endowed with it than most other people are but mine is a love of praise which values the approbation of a very limited number; and is gratified by the ridicule and censure of all the rest of mankind."

ACADEMY PENCILLINGS.

Affable Stranger—"There, Sir, my work 'ung on the line again! Sir Francis *can* appreciate a good thing, Sir."

Astonished Stranger—"Eh? What? I thought Millais painted this——"

Affable Stranger (contemptuously)—"Pooh! 'E may have painted it, but I made the frame!"

PUN FOR PUNDITS.

On the part of the Parsee residents in London, and the Parsees of India, memorials have been presented to the Shah, beseeching His Majesty to redress the grievances to which their co-religionists are subject in Persia, where their religion, like another in another country, was once that of the State. The creed of Parsees is commonly spoken of as the religion of Zoroaster, its founder; and many a Briton, who pronounces Zoroaster in a British manner, will discern a curious coincidence between Zoroaster's name and his religion in the circumstance that the distinctive feature of that religion is, if not exactly the worship, at least the high veneration of fire. It does not appear, however, that the disciples of Zoroaster were what, compounding a hybrid word, we may call Zooroasters. Theirs was not the religion which signalised itself by roasting heretics alive.

PUNCH'S CONFESSIONAL.

Yes! Hey for confession! But I've an impression
That as betwixt styles of confessing,
You, my Anglican brother, have one, I've another
Idea our noddles possessing.
My confession, at least, can dispense with a priest,
And carries its own absolution:
So 'tis easier to swallow, besides beats yours hollow,
That it doesn't entail revolution.
No leave of the Bishop, or licence I'll fish up,
Nor with Jesuits, or casuists bore you;
So with this "*profiteor*," say your "*confiteor*,"
As *Punch* here shall say it before you:

"I confess, I confess, I've attempted—no less—
Via media, 'twixt two stools to settle;
Cathedra of Peter, and *scamnum*, whose feet are
Of neither the same make or metal:
And if 'twixt Church of Rome and of England I've come
To the fate that attends two-stool-arians,
I confess (though it hurts) I've got just my deserts,
For setting my brethren at variance.
I confess I'm an ass for e'er hoping a pass
To discover from England to Rome,
Without paying toll (*a la Faust*) of my soul
To the priest that sits under the Dome.
"I confess 'tis as clear as the nose doth appear
Which I would I had had sense to follow,
No priest, howe'er clever, will get John Bull ever
Down *his* holy water to swallow.
I confess me a donkey to fancy there's one key
To Heaven, and that kept by St. Peter;
That the priest who breed strife betwixt husband and wife,
Is aught but a rogue and a cheater.
I confess that I trench on respect for the Bench,—
Unlit lights on my Anglican Altar!—
When I utter my hope they'll allow me more rope,
And my vestments employ as a halter!"

THE SHAH'S IMPRESSIONS.

Yes! Shah-in-Shah in truth I must be—
Or why this fuss of the Feringhee?
Why all these hosts my steps that crowd,
With bows so low, and cheers so loud?
If the Inglees Queen, so great among princes,
All this respect for me evinces;
If the Czarovitch, when I appear,
Falls flat, as the flattest of bitter beer;
If all these Wuzeers, and Aghas, and Khans,
For me spend their time and their tomauns;
Their parks and palaces lay at my feet,
Muster for me their army and fleet,
And their miles upon miles of merchant ships;
If without the ferashes and their whips,
Manchester gathers, and Liverpool runs,
With voices of men and thunder of guns,
To the light of the face of the Shah-in-Shah,
As unto the amber is drawn the straw;
All this is proof in more than words,
I am King of Kings and Lord of Lords!

They told me that leaving Teheran,
Danger of eating dirt I ran,—
That out of the realms of the Shah-in-Shah
I should find rulers, called Light and Law.
May the graves of their mothers be defiled
That fain with such bosh had their Shah beguiled!
For the more of these Feringhee Kaffirs I've known,
The whiter to me my face has grown.
I've seen the land calls the Russki lord,
And there the rulers are stick and sword:
In St. Petersburg, as at Ispahan,
To Czar, as to Shah, what is a man?
To the land of the Prusski when I came,
The tongue was changed, but the rule the same:
The stars on the coats may be sown more thick,
But the Prusski's Shah-in-Shah is stick!
And here in the land of the Inglees
They live and move but the Shah to please.
If my diamonds are as the sun in the skies,
What is the brightness of my eyes?
As in this land there is no sun,
They make a daylight instead of one:
The Queen from her palace for me retires,
To Teheran binding it with wires:
Here's Sutherland Beg makes his palace mine,
And all but bids skies for me to shine:
At the Crystal Palace, Effendi Grove
With the rain itself for my pleasure strove:
And out of the water brought the fire
To compass the Shah-in-Shah's desire.
In a wonderful land of wax I've been,
And *houris* fairer than Heaven have seen:
To the Inglees' Bank a visit I've paid
Were Reuter's gold for me is laid:
And all that have seen me, and all I have seen,
As dust in the path of the Shah hath been:
And, instead of eating dirt, I see
But Kaffirs eating dirt to me.

YARROW & HEDLEY'S
SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES,
BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

23 feet long...seats for 8 persons...complete from £192 to £270.
30 feet long...seats for 14 persons...complete from £260 to £350.
37 feet long...seats for 20 persons...complete from £324 to £430.
43 feet long...seats for 30 persons...complete from £476 to £610.
50 feet long...seats for 60 persons...complete from £860 to £1,040.
&c. &c. &c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck entire, and ready for immediate use on arrival, or shipped in 3 or more sections.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo, or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a Steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers constructed specially for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

MACHINERY SUPPLIED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & HEDLEY,
Engineers and Builders, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, London.
Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 "

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 29th September 1871.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON | On IRELAND
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS,
And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Capital Paid up £1,500,000.
Reserved Funds £500,000.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.

No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts.

BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Circular Notes useful to travellers to any parts of the world are also issued.

The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.

RATE OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

4TH AUGUST 1873.

Bills at 6 Months' Sight .... 1s. 10 5/8d.
" 3 " .... 1s. 10 7/16d.
" on Demand .... 1s. 10 1/4d.

The 8th August being COCOANUT HOLIDAY, applications for Drafts for despatch by Mail leaving that day must be sent in before noon on 7th idem.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND .... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Our Rates of Interest on Deposit Accounts will be as follows until further notice:—
At 7 days' notice..2½ per cent. per annum. } For amounts above
" 14 " " ...2¾ " " } Rs. 500 and not ex-
" 21 " " ...3 " " } ceeding Rs. One Lac.

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

14, Rampart Row.

AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES.

Edinburgh, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, and Shanghai.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. Should the balance fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half-year, no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits for Fixed Periods and allows Interest thereon on the following terms, viz.:—
Subject to 3 months' notice withdrawal ..3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. do. 4 " "
Do. 12 do. do. do. 4½ " "

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited, or order.

W. BLACKHALL,
Bombay, 1st July 1873. Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. AKYAB. RANGOON. | SINGAPORE. BATAVIA. HONGKONG. MANILLA. | SHANGHAI. HANKOW.

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY

GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE AND LONDON BANKERS, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;

NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. One Lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY

ARE RECEIVED AT CALL AND FOR FIXED PERIODS, ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

JAMES SIMPSON, Agent in Bombay.

FOR SALE.

KEROSINE OIL and SPIRITS TURPENTINE in Cases for SALE, to arrive by Ship GASPEE, from Boston.—Apply at the Ice House.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING

For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

FOR SALE,
INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
ALSO,
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. RORKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the World by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

BOOTS BY PARCELS POST FROM LONDON.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,

Sends his First-Class Boots and Shoes for Ladies or Gentlemen

POST FREE

for One Shilling per pair, in addition to his Catalogue Prices.

LADIES' Kid Walking Boots, 18s. 6d.; Enamelled on Glove Kid, beautifully made, 21s.; Soft House Boots, Satinette or Mock Kid, 5s. 6d.; Morocco, or Grey Linen Slippers, 3s. 6d.

GENTLEMEN'S Elastic Boots for Walking or Dress, 21s.; Porpoise Hide Boots—very soft and strong—Elastic or Balmoral, 30s.; Brown or Enamelled Riding Boots, 65s.

For size send a worn boot, or paper pattern of sole of boot.
Illustrated Catalogues sent Post Free.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance. Post Office Orders payable at Chief Office. Cheques crossed "Bank of England."

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INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1838.
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
CAPITAL £600,000; REVENUE £160,000
EXISTING ASSURANCES OVER £4,200,000.
INVESTED FUNDS, EXCLUSIVE OF THE VALUE OF SUMS REASSURED, £650,000.

The Undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are empowered to grant Assurances on First-class Lives. Rates and other particulars may be obtained upon application to
Calcutta .... GRINDLAY & Co.
Bombay .... GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

THE Undersigned are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS, both in Bombay and the Mofussil, on behalf of the above Company, on approved Godowns with their Contents, and Dwelling-houses or other Buildings in the Native, as well as the European, part of the Town.

The Rates of Premium have recently been revised, and will be found quite as favourable as those offered by other first-class Offices.

For further particulars apply to

LYON & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

INSURANCE.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept every description of FIRE and MARINE RISKS in the following Offices at most favourable terms. Particulars can be ascertained on application:—

FIRE INSURANCE.

The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.
" Samarang Fire Insurance Company.
" Transatlantische Fire Insurance Company.
" Batavia Fire Insurance Company.

MARINE INSURANCE.

The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
" China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.
" La Neuchateloise, Swiss Transport Insurance Company.
" Rhein Westph. Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
" Samarang Sea Insurance Company.
" Swiss Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
" Vaterlandische Transport Insurance Company.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agent.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS IN HAND EXCEED £1,800,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company, and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1859 .... £228,314 7s. 8d.
Do. 1869 .... £485,180 5s. 8d.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life Premiums for 1859 .... £ 62,919 7s. 11d.
Do. 1869 .... £213,420 14s. 8d.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 1st June 1871.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,539 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, of their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

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DR. JOHN MACKENZIE.

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THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY
FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.

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SUB-MANAGER.
THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed.

Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favorable terms than hitherto.

Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.

Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This office offers considerable inducement to intending insurers.

The careful selection of Lives secures large Bonuses, which the following figures show:—
New Business, First Quinquennium .... £ 718,385
Ditto Second ditto £1,412,466

Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

A List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.

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THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
JONATHAN HOPKINSON, Esq.
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